Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4666
Telephone No. 22037

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

Vol. III No. 4 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 1944 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Flowers

Photo—B. F. Ferreira

PARADOX OF WAR PROPAGANDA

—See Page 3.

Why Not A 'Grow More Beard' Movement?

By T. S. PADUCONE

I OUGHT to say straightaway that the subject of this article is commonplace, namely, the beard, or, as Chambers so nicely and elaborately puts it, "the hair that grows on the chin and adjacent parts of a grown man's face."

One might well ask: "What's in a beard?" There is indeed more in a beard than has been dreamt of. The mere fact that the following columns bristle with the varied, ticklish (and shall I say, hair-raising) problems connected with it, is proof positive of that assertion.

Today the very phrase 'beard' is greeted with elevated eye-brows If we are living in a "Wire-less Age" we are living also in a Beard-less Age. "The no-beard idea has been so impressed upon the rising generation and had been on our own that the expression of such imaginative thoughts as how a Hitler will look with a bushy stubble while thundering in the Sports Palatz or a Roosevelt with a clipped one while giving his fire-side chats will, of course, be classed as bad taste. Frankly, I had dared to conjure up in the privacy of my mind, the picture of a Chiang Kai-Shek, who, in all the glory of a beard, at once had reminded me of the austere figure of his great fellow-countryman of yore,—Confucius.

The beard is one of the many things that have come down to us from immemorial times. The Biblical Jews had it as also the ancient Aryans and Romans Cleopatra found Octavius Caesar "scarce-beared" and he fell in her estimation. Consequently her choice was Mark Antony. If only Caesar had a beard then, the whole history of Ancient Rome, and incidentally of Egypt, following the Second Triumvirate would have shaped out entirely differently from how it did.

One might reasonably suppose that Romeo must have owned a beard himself which made him doubly attractive to Juliet, for are we not told of comely maids falling in love with bearded gallant Knights during the Middle Ages? Then again, in more recent times, there was the obscure lad whom destiny raised out of a log cabin into the White House who never touched a razor, safety or otherwise. It would be idle to presume it was the absence of the razor which first encouraged the ancients to nurture the beard. A fairer assumption would be that there was no necessity whatever to do away with one of God's kind gifts and hence no invention followed. But the fact remains, however, that when the invention did come, it drove the beard out in disgrace. Evidently popular sympathy, from the first, was in favour of the moustache which was retained at the expense of its life-long companion.

Young men of today furtively cultivate wisps of what they call a 'Errol Flynn' or a Charlie Chaplin, but which, in my opinion are an abusive apology for the magnificent structure, of say Bernard Shaw. The world, in other words, has gone entirely anti-beard. Beards are simply not grown nowadays. They are not in vogue. They do not deserve to be encouraged. What a far cry is this from the olden days!

I vividly remember the day years ago when I tremblingly entered a shop and asked to be shown a shaving-set. The man at the counter had waxed eloquent about the merits of the Gillette which, according to him, was 'a fashionable bit', as against the more modest, economical and popular Seven O'Clock. In the end I had survived the temptation of getting up at seven o'clock and shaving with a Seven O'clock, and boomed an order for a Gillette

I confess that after the first shave, which, though not quite successful, had served to render me more bare-faced than I was, I came very near to falling in love with my reflection in the mirror, like a modern Narcissus. Men are certainly no less vain than women about their persons.

Time was when I had gazed in wondrous disbelief at my Papa's chin to which he used to pay attention every alternate day. I was a small boy then and it puzzled me how that bristly hair had come to be. Now, with years of experience behind me, the question is not so much how it came to be where it was as why it kept on coming. But this growth is no sooner destroyed than it springs to life again like the eternal Phoenix. I shave every alternative day, but the initial zest is not there, and I wake up each morning wishing heartily there wasn't anything for me to shave on the morrow.

New movements have appealed to my imagination always. So the intention came naturally to me to open a campaign in favour of the beard. England, as everybody knows, is familiar with placards for "No Pockets Till The War Is Over" and perhaps for "Still Shorter Skirts." America has adopted a meatless day in the week. India too has her propaganda for "Grow More Food." Why not, I seriously ask, a "Grow More Beard" movement, as well?

We are living in a Beard-less age and our contributor makes a (literally) hair-raising suggestion when he says: Why not a "Grow More Beard" movement?

I have felt the thing growing upon me (no, the pun was accidental) but my wife, being strongly opposed to my idea, I have not been able to make much headway with it. "With that stubble on, you look so fierce—and just like that hunch-back Quasimodo!" she would exclaim, her eyes dancing in irritation, every time I fought shy of a shave.

The rules of present day society have always seemed taxing to me. You don't appear in public except with a chin smooth as porcelain. Even if the stubble (wild grass, as Nalini prefers to call it) is much less than one-tenth of an inch, I am told it is repellant. Office managers are notorious for their dislike of subordinates' unshaven chins. My boss was once solicitous enough to enquire about my health on the strength of an unattended one!

Nalini had her own way of bringing home her point. "We are going to a wedding, to-day. Wouldn't you better shave now?" she would put in.

"But Nalini, I shaved yesterday morning!" I would invariably protest.

"I don't want you to be made a laughing-stock in the marriage 'pandal'! Stubbles are not the fashion these days, know!" And that would clinch it. Or the dialogue will take the following strain: "Mother writes that she is coming this afternoon. Will you shave, please! She is bringing a friend with her—a queer old lady who doesn't like to see young men with beards!" Bearded! My horoscope! "Nalini," I would open up in indignation, "you don't seem to realise that the price of the Gillette has shot up like a rocket. Three rupees and a half for each blade! Think of it!...."

"My dear, I know you are putting forward a lame excuse. You are not the proverbial church-mouse, are you? If you but ask me to change 'saris' every hour I will be only too glad to do so.... what's a shave after all?"

There was also that evening when, in a fit of absent-minded hurry, I rushed into a lecture hall just as Nalini was introducing a fat lady to the audience. She, I mean my wife, noticed me and was completely put out. Even a Jeeves in full view of Bertie Wooster displaying a new mottled tie could have only looked half as much offended as Nalini then looked. I shall draw a veil, if you please, on what happened later in the privacy of our home.

* * *

A decisive incident that took place some weeks ago needs be recorded here. It was late in the afternoon when my wife surprised me with a request, the strangest I have ever heard her make.

"May I watch you shave?" she asked.

"Yes!"

"Now?"

"Of course not. Tomorrow morning!"

"You see, I am getting ready a story for the "Woman and Fashion" which should go by tomorrow morning's post, and I have to describe one of my characters shaving."

"H'mm....A-hem!"

"Will you believe, I have *never* really *watched* you do it!" she appealed. Here I may tell you that when Nalini begins to appeal, she *appeals*.

"No, really?" I said, and closed my eyes. "Here you are!" I recited. "The Perfect Shave: Ingredients: Tolerably hot water in a bowl which may be of any shape and size. A stick of soap—Tata's Erasmic, Palmolive, Colgate, Kerala, Lifebuoy, Godrej or Lavendar. Alternatively shaving cream may be used. A normal sized brush, a hand-mirror, and finally a shaving set. (I have a Gillette).

Recipe: Fix the blade in the razor and leave instrument in the water. Dip the brush not more than half an inch each time into the water and wet the chin. (If moustache also is to go, apply to upper lip as well). Next open the soap-stick (if it is in a tin-case) or unscrew it (if it is in a holder) and pass the soap over the stubble with gentle pressure, till you guess a fair lather will result. A beginner might find himself erring on the generous side....Am I going too fast, Nalini?" At this juncture the door banged. I opened my eyes and Nalini had disappeared! So, as the saying goes, that was that.

* * *

I still shave every alternate morning and NOT every morning or twice every day, as Nalini would have wished it, and when I say alternate day I mean what I say.

"Give Me Poona Every Time"!

A Foreigner's First Impression Of India

By R. P. SINCLAIR

Why does the author of a popular Hindustani guide assume that "the Britons will primarily use Hindi to order people about"?

This interesting question is asked by Mr. R. P. Sinclair, a Scotsman who recently passed through Bombay on his way to the United States. Both Indians and foreigners will find much that is thought-provoking in this article.

Bombay bookstalls prominently display a guide to Hindustani (!) which has given us not a few restless moments. We recurringly remember it and are recurringly reminded of it. The starving children of Bengal bring it to mind; vividly, when seen as we saw them the other night, in a newsreel which displayed the full horror of their emaciated bodies. And vividly again, if less poignantly, by the next film which showed the glory that was India as exemplified by her architectural past. The starving children of Bengal and the Kailash temple: such things are; the former in a world that is incommensurably richer than it was in the age that achieved the latter.

Those who would interpret one incidence of such social phenomena solely in terms of economic forces are rather naive. The causes of even the simplest event are too numerous to tabulate and anyone who would discover even a few of them must take into consideration the racial, physiological, psychological, traditional and educational factors at work, and then go on to consider many other entities including the spiritual and metaphysical. It's a tall order, and it suffices us to deal here with one aspect of one factor, the psychological. We demonstrate with a language guide, but we hope that the intelligent reader will not therefore dismiss our matter as merely academic, but will see beyond the radius of what illumination we shed, the children of Bengal in their darkness.

NO 'PLEASE' OR 'THANK YOU'!

The author of the book is an Indian professor of languages and he has written specifically to cover what he considers are the essential phrase requirements of British non-commissioned soldiers and sailors. The book's peculiarities are blatant. The point to be first marked is that the author assumes that the Briton will primarily use Hindi peremptorily to order people about. Those verbs listed on page one are in the imperative (i.e. order-giving form,) and the operative verbs in the extensive collection of 'useful sentences' bluntly and high-handedly order people to come, go, bring, do, send, give—and so on, quite in the feudal manner, without a please or a thank you. Which is the next point to be marked. The author assumes that the Briton can get along in India without polite greetings and expressions These are the first phrases one learns in any other tongue: They are significantly absent here. Even the Hindi equivalent of 'Thank you' is omitted, and 'please' is given as the polite form of the imperative. In that form the author inserted it only as an afterthought (decisive commentary!) for its construction is intimated in a footnote, seventeen pages from the end of the book.

PERPETUATING INFERIORITY COMPLEX

Now we are not concerned with the author's conception of the average Briton. We are concerned with his assumption that the average Briton who, at home in 'city' street, isn't in a position to

(Continued On Page 4)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

PARADOX OF WAR PROPAGANDA

By G. L. M.

Truth may be the first casualty in war but what survives does not have a very smooth time of it either.

For instance, take this dilemma which all the time faces those in charge of war propaganda including the Ministry of Information, broadcasting directors, special correspondents—diplomatic, military, political and otherwise—news agencies, newspaper editors and even sub-editors in charge of headlines: the dilemma, namely, how to create confidence without breeding complacency or alternatively, how to make the people face the worst without depressing their spirits?

Propaganda Ministers and their officials have not yet been able to decide where to draw the line between over-optimism and sober cheerfulness, between grim determination and a pessimism bordering on "defeatism". They have yet to determine whether to maintain good spirits by understatement of the victories and losses of the United Nations or to destroy over-confidence and stimulate the fighting spirit by letting the public know more than it ought to. Even Dr. Goebbles (who has suffered disgrace and death several times) is faced by this dilemma. President Roosevelt stated in his Xmas eve broadcast that on returning home after his tour, he found people who imagined that the war had already been won: all that they had apparently to bother about was "post-war reconstruction"—that delightful if somewhat vague subject for committees, supplements and speeches. When Mussolini fell, people in U.S.A. and even U. K. became so over-joyous that production slackened and the number of aircraft turned out fell. That is why every one from Mr. Churchill downwards begins to warn people against imagining that the end is in sight the moment there is some good news. In fact, the "good" news unless you take it in the right spirit is as "bad" as "bad" news, if not worse: because for a dogged nation, "bad" news steels the heart while "good" news breeds apathy and inertia. As a recent "Punch" cartoon states, the way some people talk, you would think we had won this war already and been fighting four years in the next. Indeed, preparations for the next war (also a righteous one, of course, for both sides) are going on now along with plans for P.W.R. (Post-War Reconstruction). However, we are concerned here not with military events (which are strictly outside our control) but with their presentation to the public so as to steer the middle way, the golden mean between the Scylla of complacency and the Charybdis of defeatism and maintain morale without too many or too obvious lies.

Here are some sample schemes I have worked out for this purpose which should be considered by our Department of Information, if not Propaganda Ministers abroad:

* * *

Sample One.

One method is to combine both the aspects in the same piece of news so as to check complacency and defeatism at the same time. For instance:

"All roads lead to Rome but the road to Rome is paved not only with good intentions but also bad hills, worse streams and other obstacles, not to mention the weather which handicaps offence when the Allies are on the offensive", observes Reuter's special correspondent on the Italian Front. 'But experts agree that considering all this, the advance has been satisfactory although there is no reason to assume that it is automatic. It is certain that we shall reach Rome but the time is a closely guarded secret (like the opening of the Second Front) which only those in the know can guess it.

"The German counter-offensive on the Eastern Front is (and is not) progressing well. German prisoners captured say both that they have lost the war and that they cannot lose this war. Although a Stockholm report from Berne says that the Russians have launched an offensive in a direction diametrically opposed to German defence, the Soviet war communique is silent while military circles in Moscow deny this so as not to prejudice the demand for the second front. Asked whether the Italian theatre was not a second front, General Nijninavagarod remarked laughingly that that was the third front, but where was the second? The press correspondents took the liberty to laugh but soon became grim for the sake of war effort.

"The German home front is cracking but there is no reason to assume an early collapse since the cracks are not yet visible to our reconnaissance planes", says Reuter's correspondent "somewhere in Europe" (excluding two-thirds of it now under Nazi heel). While Germany has received terrible knocks by land, air and sea, it must be remembered that her war-potential is enormous although few people know what war "potential" actually means. The Nazi leaders have given up all hopes of winning the war but they feel certain that they can avert defeat for many years more. Allied bombing has shaken the civilian morale but has on the other hand increased their hatred. Although many German cities are a visible heap of ruins, experts do not rule out the possibility of artificial ruin being made by camouflage to deceive aerial photographers. It may be stated, however, with all the emphasis at our command that the final result is not in doubt and in order to ensure this our command has been recently changed. It may now be revealed that these changes were decided upon as long as six months ago and originally planned at Casablanca (not to be confused with Casabianca).

* * *

Sample Two

Another method is to give "good" news subsequently diluted and checked by contradictory news. Thus:

(a) "An Ankara report from Buenos Aires says that recently there was stormy interview between the Mikado and Tojo at the end of which the Emperor lost his temper because of Tojo's tactical mistakes and slapped him. Great sensation prevails in Honolulu and Bolivia at this news.'

LATER:

"The Ankara report about acute differences in Tokio are stated to be completely false and believed to be put out in order to create false optimism in Australia and the Pacific Front. It is stated that the last interview of Tojo with the Emperor was very cordial and the Emperor slapped Tojo on the back when they parted because of his having agreed to evolve a Pacific Charter for Burma, Malaya, East Indies and Hong Kong".

(b) "An unconfirmed Zurich message via Lisbon states that Hitler has now taken to the practice of standing on his head whenever meeting important Nazi leaders and army chiefs and insists on their doing the same while speaking to him. A psychoanalyst from Vienna now in Madrid states that Hitler now believes that the whole world must be topsyturvy because his dream of world-domination has changed into mere defence of the Fatherland. It is said that Goering finds it difficult to perform the feat and is suffering from anaemia by having his feet (along with his Luftwaffe) in the air instead of on the ground while Ribbentrop is suffering from apoplexy".

LATER:

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns that the report about Hitler having to stand on his head is unauthorised and there is no truth in it. While Hitler has grown older than he was when the war started or even than one year ago before the retreat from Stalingrad, he still stands and walks on his feet.

(c) "There are persistent reports in the Balkans that Dr. Goebbels has fled in an aeroplane dressed as an Arab to Teheran on his way to London to meet Mr. Anthony Eden as he does not think Germany has now any chances of winning this war. An unconfirmed version says that he is an official emissary from Hitler while others believe that he represents a clique desiring to overthrow Hitler and negotiate a truce with the Allies. An internal coup and upheaval in Germany are believed to be imminent

LATER:

"The reports about Dr. Goebbels are now found to be incorrect and put out by Germans themselves in order to mislead the United Nations about internal conditions in the Reich and induce premature optimism and amateur peacemaking. Dr. Goebbels is still in Berlin and is perfectly well although suffering from official fits of melancholy.

* * *

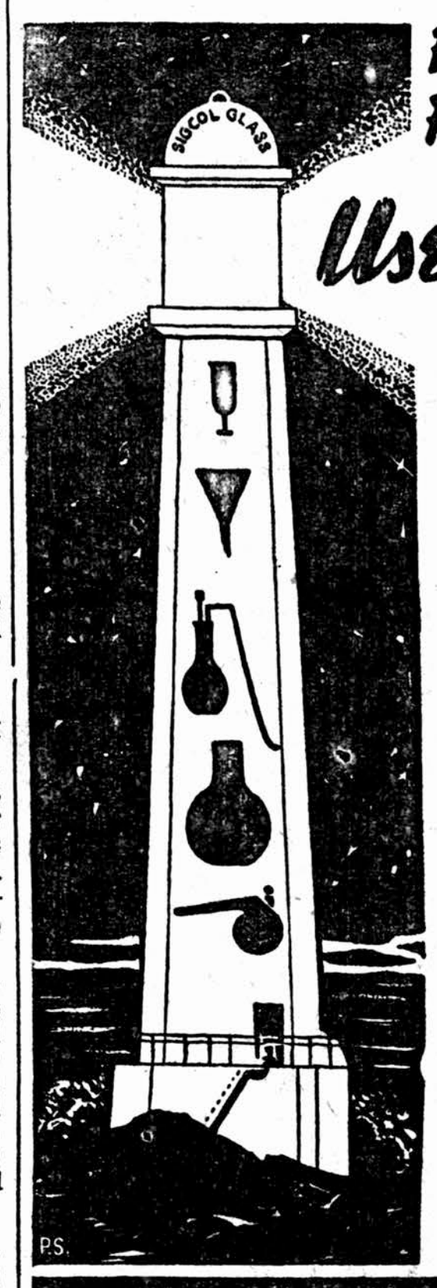
In some such manner can the paradox of propaganda be resolved. Day in and day out from world-statesmen like Halifax and Cordell Hull right down to Governors of Indian Provinces, leaders of National War Front and District Officers we have to make it clear that the war will not end so soon as some optimists fondly imagine thereby prejudicing war effort nor take such an inordinately long time as gloomy pessimists fear thereby also adversely affecting war effort. Indeed, an extra dose of either optimism or pessimism is poisonous to the delicate plant of morale and hampers war effort which is now our only justification to exist. Not only armchair politicians and ordinary men but even military authorities and experts are deceived by victories which are often a prelude to disaster instead of being a preliminary to final triumph. Just as we might lose all battles but win the war, so conversely we might win the battles and yet lose the war. We must therefore learn to distinguish between tactics and strategy and remember that a tactical success might mean strategical defeat or *vice versa* or even *verse vica*. It must never be forgotten that although the darkest hour is before the dawn, all dawns are not preceded by darkness nor all darkness followed by dawns. Sometimes darkness deepens, as in twilight.

"An Ankara report from Buenos Aires says....."

"An unconfirmed Zurich message via Lisbon states....."

"There are persistent reports in the Balkans that Dr. Goebbels has fled....."

War propaganda stories jam the telegraphic wires of the world creating a medley of confusion, and G. L. M., in his inimitable style, tries to unravel the tangled web.



For better results...
For better economy

Use "SIGCOL" GLASS

NEUTRAL GLASS APPARATUSES

In all laboratories where scientific investigations have to be carried out with utmost precision efficiency is at a premium in every department. Nothing but the very latest equipment can give the best results. Sigcolglass appliances are particularly suited for this type of Scientific research.

The
SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO., LTD.
6, CHURCH LANE • CALCUTTA

Bombay Agents:
INDUSTRIAL & ENGINEERING APPARATUS CO., LTD.
Chotani Estates, Proctor Road, Grant Road, BOMBAY 7.

JAPAN'S ECONOMY AND THE WAR

Mile-by-mile battles for artillery-torn soil in Italy and Russia fade into the background when whole nations teeter in the balance between war and peace.

It becomes easier, after the fall of Mussolini, to weave the pattern of European disintegration; to depict a falling-away of one or another Balkan state; to envisage the wrathful rising of oppressed peoples in Norway, France or the Low Countries.

WAY PAVED FOR REVOLT

By subtracting the economic price each satellite or occupied nation has paid to the Reich, Germany can be denuded, left ripe for revolt against Nazism, for anarchy, or both.

But the thinking is hasty. Italy is not out of the war; her territory is not yet a jumping-off point for Allied armies and bombing squadrons. All that remains is the assurance that the war has been shortened, that similar bloodless or nearly bloodless, victories may speed the war's end. Predictions that Germany will be licked by the middle of this year are being cautiously pared to permit leeway for dramatic and unpredictable political manoeuvres.

PARADOX OF TIMING

For business the trend has meaning. The longer the war in Europe, the shorter will be the war in the Far East; the shorter the European phase, the longer it will take to lick Japan. This is because mounting Allied power will reach its peak by the end of this year and not before, and a swing to the Pacific before then would mean the time added to the Far Eastern time-table.

Yet assurance that Japan will be the focus of attack sooner than expected increases the need for gaining perspective on the potentials of that foe.

GEOGRAPHY JAPAN'S ACE

Wealthy industrial nations are likely to judge other nations, and particularly enemies, by their own standards. This was a mistake that was made in estimating German strength in 1939; it is one that could easily be made now or next year in regard to Japan. Japan is no match for the Allies or any one of the larger ones even in battle, but the odds are not even geographically; Japan's economy has weak spots but these are not yet fatal or uncorrectable.

Japan's investment in the China Incident has been estimated at roughly 30 per cent of her annual military output, manpower losses omitted. Balancing Japanese war expenditures and estimates of forces and equipment used in China makes it clear that the period 1937-41 was one of military stockpiling for Japan.

TWO KEY INDUSTRIES

Only hazardous estimates of current Japanese output of arms, planes, ships and other munitions are available, but by analyzing what is known about two important factors in the economy—shipbuilding and steel—it is possible to gauge the position of the Japanese war effort, based primarily on these industries.

In October, 1940, Japan's merchant marine included 4,214 vessels aside from sail-driven craft above 20 tons, a total of 57,02,641 gross tons. In addition, she had 16,859 sailing vessels with a total of 10,70,718 gross tons—70 per cent of the tonnage and 90 per cent of the number above 20 but under 100 gross tons. Only a few topped 300 tons

PRODUCTION AND LOSSES

During the thirties Japan expanded shipbuilding capacity. The known output of 4,69,000 tons in 1937 is said to have jumped to 7,00,000 tons last year. The objective, probably not reached, was 10,00,000 tons a year. Annual losses through accident and age are calculated to be around 2,00,000 tons a year.

Japan's investment in new shipbuilding facilities increased from just below 10,00,000 yen in 1937 to better than 30,00,000 yen in 1941. Allowing for inflation, the annual investment more than doubled in the three-year period. Allowing for difficulties in producing enough steel for further tonnage increases and accepting reports that greater emphasis is being placed on the construction of 100, 150 and 250 gross ton wooden vessels, an estimate of current output of 7,00,000 tons is still generous.

SINKING A BIG FACTOR

On the debit side are Allied sinkings. The U. S Navy put Japanese losses at over 2 million gross tons and, calculating replacement and salvage, figured merchant tonnage at 14 per cent below November, 1941. Since then, the Allied toll of Japanese ships has risen considerably.

Another debit item is the change which has taken place in Japanese ship requirements for home industry—entirely aside from the expanded needs of the new empire. Before the war, Japan's industry and transport depended on imported scrap iron and petrol. Machinery valued at Rs. 97 1/2 crores a year was imported.

LARGER TONNAGE REQUIRED

Now Japan must dig and import iron ore; petrol must be produced from crude oil on nearby Sakhalin or brought by ship from the East Indies; coal must be imported to process the iron ore. These changed imports require more tonnage.

At the other end of the line however, Japan has adapted her merchant fleet to the exigencies of battle, using heavy ships for long ocean hauls, keeping sailing and fishing vessels inshore and for shuttle service to the front from protected bases like Truk. Allied tolls are smaller in tons per ship in the battle zones, and the ships themselves are harder to hit.

SCRAP SLOWS STEEL

In steel, Japan's position is unenviable but not disastrous. Output is estimated to be around 90,00,000 tons a year—about one-tenth U. S. production. But Japan's capacity was based largely on imported scrap, and raw materials have not been arriving on schedule. Despite stockpiling and redoubled efforts to bring in the scrap, Japan's steel output is below requirements. Attempts are probably being made to remedy this situation.

Throughout the empire, Premier Hideki Tojo claims:

"Coal, iron ore, and lime are found to such an extent that they are rotting away. The construction of blast furnaces in these areas and the manufacture of pig iron in these places will greatly supplement transportation power. Because they can be constructed in three months, at the present time these small blast furnaces are being constructed in increasing numbers and are adding greatly to the manufacture of steel."

DRAIN ON MANPOWER

Thus the fighting of a modern war without sufficient industrial capacity is forcing Japan to revert to outworn techniques, to tiny furnaces producing from one to five tons of iron a day. One modern blast furnace in India, Britain or the U. S. can outproduce several hundred of these primitive rigs. In addition, such enterprises, although they save ship space, are a further drain on Japanese manpower, already in short supply.

These key factors in the economy are not yet in a serious deficit position. Nor may they be expected to pull the Japanese war machine to a halt by themselves. Perhaps not until Allied planes fulfil President Roosevelt's promise to bomb Japan proper from the east, west, north and south will Japan be in a serious spot, and even then, the tenacious hold on outlaying territories will not be easily broken by force.

CHANCE OF A BREAKUP

But just as the European war may wind up in a chaotic jumble of the enemies' broken partnership and allegiances, so Japan—always a quick loser and faster compromiser—may not face a showdown of steel and fire.—U.S.O.W.I.

"Give Me Poona Every Time"

(Continued From Page 2)

order people about can do so with contumely in India. Whether they do or don't is irrelevant. The point is that one can use the imperative only to those who are not only beneath one's economic level but also and moreover abased by an inferiority-complex. Are the author's assumptions then valid as an index of the psychological—and economic—disparity between the average man of the two nations? We think they are. We think that, to anyone with a predilection for the feudal manner, India is one of the few remaining countries in which he can exercise it. A quotation from Aldous Huxley's "Eyeless in Gaza" will illustrate: 'Colin had other grievances as well. England, it seemed, didn't show sufficient respect to the officer and gent. Cabmen were impertinent, the lower classes jostled him in the streets. They call this a white man's country. It isn't. Give me Poona every time'." In India it is not only the officer and gent who can use the imperative but also, to a considerable extent, the average man if he so desires.

FUTURE OF INDUSTRIAL STATE

The history of a country is intrinsically like the character of its people and it was historically inevitable that India, whose prophets were first in the field with the metaphysic of non-attachment and non-violence and whose peoples really have been conditioned to absorb it, should have been dominated. Given a continuance of the same metaphysic it shall not always be countries which equate well-being with the possession of the purchasing-power that is the necessary corollary of mass-production, are heading for a psychological collapse. Well-being isn't to be bought: it is the creation of the individual moral craftsman. And progress isn't measured by purchasing-power: it is measured by the non-attachment of the individual to those things which make his life a preoccupation with craving and revulsion.

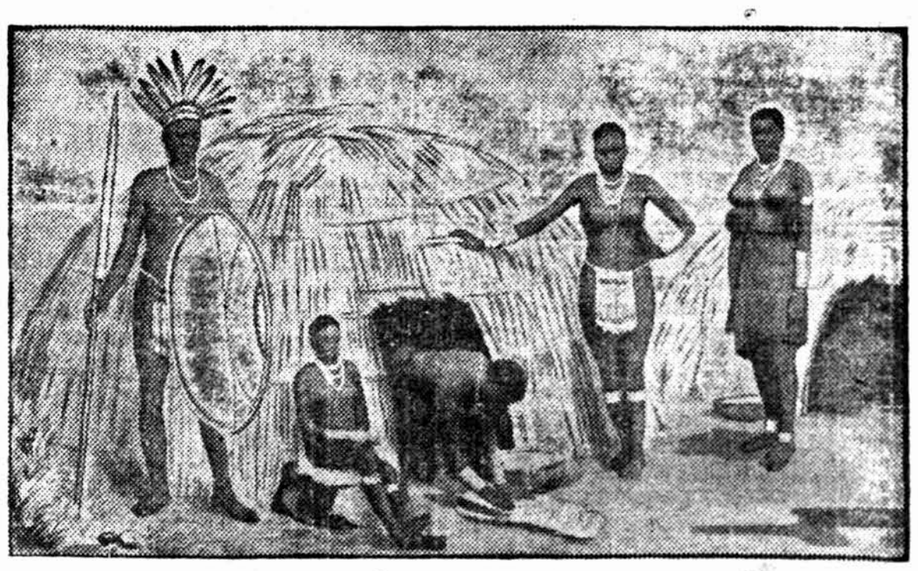
To date technological advance has meant surplus-production, has meant the need for new markets, has meant international rivalry and war. In the future the economics of expediency will oblige, and scientific agriculture will enable, countries to live much more at home. More goods will have to be sold at home. As it is mass-production is dependent upon artificially created wants and we visualise a future in those countries still attached to it, when the people will merely be conditioned to consume. Now, fundamentally, pleasure is a state of satisfied consciousness necessarily dependent upon a preceding state of dissatisfaction. We cannot obtain the pleasure of satisfaction without undergoing the preceding pain of want. Hence the subject of the future highly-industrialised state will alternate between the poles of satisfaction and dissatisfaction. And for how long will the satisfactions last? The prolongation of a pleasure spells sabiety and boredom; incessant stimulation spells restlessness. There is a limit to the variety of things that can be consumed.

IDEALS OF THE PROPHETS

With technological advance goes an increase of specialization, of standardization and of ready-made amusements. The cumulative effect of all these attachments will manifest itself either in a revolution to smash the machine or in something not unlike depressive mania.

Hence our hope for India. In the Vedanta and the Upanishads she has the metaphysic. In Mr. Gandhi's insistence on the preservation of craftsmanship she has the example of the right means of production and the right scale. The not insoluble problem will be to make it a national technique. Obviously, some things are more economically mass-produced. These should not constitute more than a third of the total production. The ideal system is that designed to give enough economic security to get rid of fear and worry, enough personal initiative and responsibility to prevent boredom and sloth, enough property to prevent victimisation and abasement. Human beings who are not sold to the bondage of their appetites and incarnate functions can incorporate in a social system those ideals which all the prophets, from Buddha to Mr. Gandhi, have enunciated with one voice.

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Princess Street, Bombay 2.



ZULU WARRIOR AND HIS WIVES.

"ZOOLOO" A MEDICINE USED BY THE ZULUS FOR INCREASING VIGOUR AND VITALITY.

The course of treatment consists of at least three bottles but for many men a bottle or two would suffice. The price of a bottle of "ZOOLOO" is Rs. 20|- (Packing and Postage extra). OUR FREE BOOKLETS:—On application we shall send you free of charge our booklets, "The Secret of Youth" and the "Magic of Simba" or "How to remain young for life." (On your sending Annas three, pies six Stamps for postage).

Apply to Sole Agents:— **NEVILLE & YOUNG**
Court House, (B.C.) Dhobi Talao, opp. St. Xavier's School, Bombay 2.
Manufacturers:—THE AFRICA CORPORATION, (ZULULAND)

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.
Wadifalia, SURAT.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

5th Army Springs Surprise

Troops Landed On West Coast Of Italy

ALGIERS, Jan. 22

It is officially announced that Fifth Army units landed deep in the German rear before dawn this morning (Saturday). British, French and American troops have established a beach-head covering several miles.

(Allied Headquarters, North Africa) Jan. 22: A special communique announces that 'British and American troops of General Clark's Fifth Army landed early this morning on the west coast of Italy, deep in the rear of the present enemy front line positions. Naval and air forces are supporting the ground troops. The landing was co-ordinated with strong attacks by other units of the Fifth Army, including British, French and Americans in Liri valley. The amphibious attack began before dawn with Allied troops of the Fifth Army going ashore from landing craft on the beach-front, extending several miles from north to south. British Commandos and American Rangers are participating in this assault. Operations in Italy are under the direction of Gen. Alexander, Commander of the Allied Central Mediterranean Force, formerly 15th Army Group."

TRIMONSUOLI CAPTURED

LONDON Jan. 22 British troops have captured Trimonsuoli, and have beaten off enemy counter-attacks at several points. Many prisoners have been taken.

HEIGHT CAPTURED

(Allied Headquarters, North Africa) Jan. 22: To-day's communique said: "LAND: In a general attack launched on the 5th Army front, French troops have advanced westwards and captured an important height held by the enemy. American troops have forced a crossing of the Rapido river under withering fire. —Reuter.

MOUNTAIN FLANKS OF "GUSTAV" LINE" THREATENED

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Despite persistent determined counter-attacks in which the Luftwaffe made appearance for the first time in two weeks, British forces have held and, in some cases, improved their positions in the foothills north of the lower Garigliano, writes Reuter's special correspondent with the Fifth Army.

The critical stage of the battle has been safely passed. The Germans have thrown in practically every man they could find, but have failed to throw the British back across the river.

German casualties so far are believed to be in thousands, of whom several hundred are prisoners.

North of Cassino, French troops have captured still another hill giving them observation of the Etina-Belmonte Road which the Germans were using as a supply route. About five miles west of Mignano, British troops captured a small locality near River Garigliano.

Both the coastal and mountain flanks of the German Gustav Line are now in danger of being turned—in the coast area by British troops, who have crossed the Garigliano River, and in the mountains by the French who have crossed the Rapido River and captured Monte Il Lago one mile north of San Elia.

Prisoners say that the Germans have built another deep defence line some six miles to the north-west, to which they have given the name "Adolf Hitler."

British troops who crossed the Garigliano have forked roads ahead of them—the ancient appian way following the Gulf of Gaeta and the road which runs from the Gulf to Cassino.

Minturno was taken only after a fierce fighting. Some four miles to the north-east, the British have captured some of the heights of the Monte Cosina and have reached the outskirts of Castelforte

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

"G Men" on Friday arrested Mrs. Velvalee Dickinson and charged her with sending coded messages to South America in violation of the censorship laws.

Mrs. Dickinson is a leading authority of dolls in the United States and her customers include some of the most prominent collectors in the United States.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

"SATISFACTORY PROGRESS"

Allied Headquarters North Africa, Jan. 22: It is officially announced tonight that satisfactory progress is being made by the Fifth Army landing force.—Reuter.

RING ROUND LENINGRAD COLLAPSING

RED AIR FORCE STRIKES AHEAD AS SOVIET ARMY SMASHES FORWARD

BERLIN, January 21.

The German Radio describing the fighting on the Leningrad front tonight said, "Soviets again with powerful forces pushed along the coast of Kronstadt Bay to south-west by way of Krasnoye-Selo, and over the Pulkovo heights to the south. Our troops withdrew to shortened lines south of Ropsha.

Thrusting relentlessly across the snow-covered steppes, General Meretskov's divisions to-night have reached a point 10 miles westward of Novgorod, says Reuter's special correspondent in Moscow.

In their advance towards Luga they are being aided by ski-battalions operating on an unprecedented scale in the German rear.

Fierce fighting is also in progress further north in the Chudovo area.

Ten miles south of Leningrad in the ruined town of Pushkin a critical battle for the Germans in the pocket south of Lake Ladoga is being fought. General Govorov's troops are already in the northern and western suburbs, and once the town falls the Russians will be well in the rear of the German lines.

Simultaneously a battle is developing for the clearing of the Leningrad-Moscow railway. General Govorov's central thrust on Krasnovardeisk, 22 miles south-west of Leningrad is now within seven miles of this vital rail junction controlling all trunk lines from Northern Russia. It cuts across the lines of communications of the Germans holding the line running a few miles south of Leningrad.

The German army faces complete defeat as Soviet thrusts tear vital gaps into the 10-mile deep German ring around Leningrad.

Red Air Force Bombs German Reserves

As battles of annihilation develop in forces west of Novgorod, Soviet bombers are striking ahead of the Red Army. The Germans attempting to bring up reserves over a wide area are hampered by two things:

Firstly, the uncertainty of where a new Soviet blow will hit them. Secondly, the disorganisation caused by this major break-through against a long-established and supposedly-impregnable front

The power and weight of the first Soviet onslaught took the Germans by surprise. The shock has not yet worn off as they fight amid an inferno of shell and mortar fire

Honours To Victors Of Mga

Marshal Stalin to-day addressed an Order of the Day to General Govorov and General Meretskov stating: "Troops of the Leningrad front in direct co-operation with troops of the Volkhov front having passed to offensive in the Mga direction broke through strongly fortified enemy defences and to-day captured the town and important railway junction of Mga, a powerful centre of enemy resistance.

To mark this victory units which particularly distinguished themselves in breaking through the German defences and capturing Mga will henceforth assume the name of that town and will be recommended for further honours.

To-night at 11-30 p.m. our capital Moscow in the name of our country will salute the valiant troops with a salute of 12 salvoes from 124 guns. I express my thanks to all troops under your command who participated in this operation."

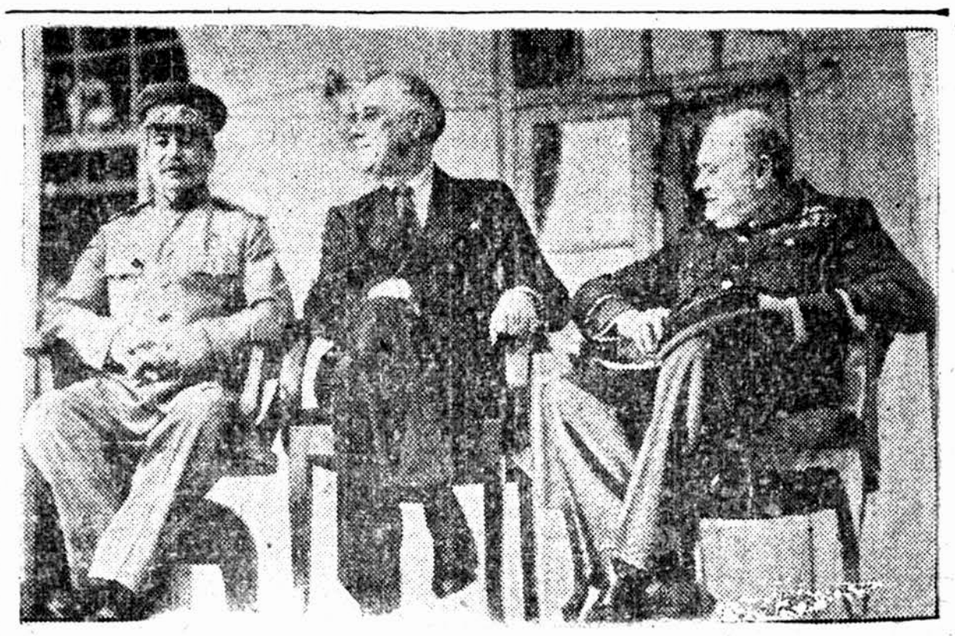
MORE LOCALITIES CAPTURED

To-night's 'communique' says: "During January 21 south-west and south of Krasnoye-Selo our troops continued their offensive and captured 14 inhabited localities. Our troops completely liquidated and scattered individual groups of the routed German units

West of Novgorod our troops continued to develop their offensive, occupied several inhabited localities and were engaged in liquidating routed enemy groups which had been surrounded in the forests west of Novgorod

North-west of Kalinkovichi our troops waged offensive battles in the course of which they occupied a district centre of the Polesie region as well as several other inhabited localities

The supplement to to-nights Soviet communique said that south-west and south of Krasnoye-Selo the offensive continued successfully Under the blows of Soviet troops the Germans are retreating southward, abandoning one set of positions after another



Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill at Teheran

New Breach At Mga

Enemy Fall Back At Tosno In Disorder

Morning dispatch from Reuter's Special Correspondent, Moscow, Jan: 22:—Russian tank spearheads and tommy-gunners are to-day pouring through the breach at Mga, 25 miles south-east of Leningrad. Fresh Red Army forces have been thrown into the Leningrad offensive, and are now attacking from the eastern end of the Leningrad front. The new breach at Mga places the German groupings on the banks of the Neva between two fires, and will make it difficult for them to hold on here, for any length of time The Germans are falling back in disorder at Tosno, south-east of Leningrad. Pursuing them from Mga, the Russians are moving along roads littered with abandoned German vehicles and arms. All German strong points between Volkhov and Mga, along the railway, are now firmly in Soviet hands. Troops of the Leningrad and Volkhov fronts co-operated in the capture of Mga.—Reuter.

27 INJURED IN FACTORY EXPLOSION

LONDON, Jan 22: Seven people are known to be dead, others are missing and 27 were injured as the result of an explosion in a north-west England factory. Ambulances and fire brigades were quickly on the scene and police were rushed to the factory to aid local search squads. —Reuter.

14 DESTITUTES DIE IN HOSPITALS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.—Yesterday 14 sick destitutes died in various hospitals in Calcutta and suburbs and there were 22 new admissions. During the day 17 destitutes were discharged from the hospitals.—A.P.

PATNA, Jan. 22.—Sir Asoka Kumar Roy, Law Member, Government of India, left last night for Calcutta, after a two-day stay here during which he visited the Patna High Court.—A.P.

Axis Spy Ring In Argentina?

British Authorities Arrest Argentine Consul In Trinidad

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 President Ramirez's office in Buenos-Aires, according to a message from that city, has announced that British authorities in Trinidad have arrested Senor Osmar Alberto Helmut the Argentine Consul, on a charge of espionage. The American radio stations interrupted their programmes to give this announcement which created a sensation in the United States. The Argentine statement was quoted as saying that Senor Helmut "whose conduct appears to have been compromising" had been dismissed from Government employ. Information submitted by the British Authorities, it added, lent support to a possibility that an enemy spy ring was working inside Argentina.

Official comment from Washington was not immediately forthcoming but unofficial observers stressed the seriousness of the situation

While the Official Argentine statement indicated acknowledgment of the correctness of the British action, it is stressed here that the British and American Governments have repeatedly brought the possibilities of espionage in Argentina to the attention of the Ramirez Government

The Argentine police have made several arrests following the disclosure that the British authorities have arrested Signor Helmut.—

HELMUT'S CONFESSION

It is stated in London that Osmar Helmut, who has been arrested in Trinidad 'en route' from Argentina to Europe has confessed to being a Nazi agent. Beyond this fact no information is being made public here concerning this affair for the time being. Osmar Helmut was described in the statement issued by the Argentine Government on Friday night as being a member of the Argentine Consular Service but the statement added that he had been dismissed.—Reuter.

90 GERMAN AIRCRAFT CROSS BRITAIN'S COAST

Damage Caused. Number Of Casualties

LONDON, Jan. 22.—In last night's two raids, 90 German aircraft crossed the coast of Britain, of which about one-third reached the London area.

An official statement says: "Before midnight last night (Friday) and again in the small hours of this morning a total of some 90 enemy aircraft crossed our coast. They operated mainly over South-East England and the home counties and about one-third flew over the London area. Bombs were dropped at a number of places. Damage was caused and there were a number of casualties some of which were fatal. Eight enemy aircraft were destroyed."—Reuter.

2,000 TONS BOMBS RAINED ON MAGDEBURG

LONDON, Jan. 22: British bombers made a very heavy attack on Magdeburg last night (Friday), it is officially announced over 2,000 tons of bombs were dropped. 55 British bombers are missing.—Reuter

Devastation In German Capital Is Without Parallel In This War

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

Bombing devastation in Berlin since November is "the most enormous single destruction in history", according to Howard Smith, Columbia Broadcasting System commentator, in a cable from Berne.

"It is bigger than Warsaw, Rotterdam, Coventry, Stalingrad and Hamburg together," he said. "Travellers estimate that from thirty to fifty per cent of the city has been destroyed, beyond repairs.—Reuter

Jap Sea-plane Base At Amboina Bombed

Allied Headquarters, South-west Pacific, January 22: To-day's communique reports that Allied heavy bombers attacked the Japanese sea-plane base at Amboina and shipping in the harbour. Numerous explosions and fires resulted. Four troop-laden barges were sunk off Madang. Medium bombers sank 20 barges in Hansa Bay, New Guinea. Japanese positions in Ramu valley were dive-bombed. Allied naval units bombarded Japanese shore installations in the Bougainville-Buka passage area in the Solomons. Light naval units shelled Japanese positions in Empress Augusta Bay.—Reuter

ENEMY TANKER SUNK

CHUNGKING, Jan. 22: United States Liberators sank, on Thursday, a passenger freighter and a tanker off the south-east coast of China, according to a communique from Gen. Stilwell's Headquarters. All the American aircraft returned.—Reuter.

ISLANDS OF DESTINY

What Every Newspaper Reader Should Know About The Marshalls

The accompanying drawing forms a lesson in wartime geography and geology. The globe at the top left represents the world as it would appear seen from the moon when the moon is directly over the centre of the Pacific Ocean. The small rectangle encloses the Marshall Islands, an important scene of fighting. The same area is shown in an enlargement at the right of the globe, with the tiny islands named.

At the centre of the illustration is a representation of one of these islands: Wotje, which is known to be a strong Japanese defence base. The locations of the Japanese air strip, pill-boxes, radio station and piers are given on the drawing. As can be seen, Wotje is not a conventional island, but what is known as an atoll, a circle of low, flat reefs enclosing a shallow lagoon.

How Atolls Were Formed

Darwin, the great naturalist and evolutionist, as a youth formulated the accepted theory of how atolls were formed. (See lower third of drawing). First, the peak of a volcanic mountain rose above the sea. Volcanic rock is soft and easily wears away. As the cone of the volcano wore down, the tiny animals that make coral built a reef around the outside (second stage).

Eventually, the top of the mountain sank out of sight, leaving just the coral reefs, broken up by occasional straits through which the tide ran in and out of the lagoon at the centre.

Atolls are important today because many of the bases which lie between the United Nations and Tokyo are built on them. An atoll has almost no commercial value. The limit of vegetable life is a palm tree or two. Rarely is its surface more than seven or eight feet above high tide. Where it is (note black areas in the drawing of Wotje), however, there is often an excellent site to build an airfield, establish an anchorag eand dig defences.

The atoll then becomes a formidable defence position. In taking Tarawa atoll in the Gilberts (the Gilberts are now in United Nations hands; see the globe for their position), the U. S. Marines paid a heavy price in casualties. The atolls of the Marshalls seem to be next on the Allies list. Almost every day U. S. Army Liberators bomb the Marshalls: sometimes twice a day. The big bombers pummel Wotje's aerodrome, tear up Taroa's runways, buildings and anchorage, damage Jaluit's shore defences, all of which were secretly installed since the Japs took over the Marshalls under a mandate from the League of Nations in 1920 and began to fortify them contrary to the mandate agreement.

Geography Of The Marshalls

The Marshalls consist of 33 atolls with a total land area of only 160 square miles scattered over 150,000 square miles of sea. They are strung in a double chain: the Radak, or Sunrise, group on the east; the Ralik, or Sunset, group on the west. Twenty years ago when the Japs took over, the atolls had a population of 10,000 Micronesian fishermen and boatmen.

To-day, the Japs are the only ones who know the true strength of the Marshalls' defence. U. S. reconnaissance, dating from the Navy's first raid on the islands in January, 1942, has put the main Jap works on five atolls whose names are worth remembering because they occur so frequently in the daily war communiques. The five are:

KWAJALEIN, world's largest atoll, an 80-mile string of islets, is the hub of Marshall fortifications. It has a major airfield (on Roi islet), a seaplane anchorage and submarine facilities. In its tremendous lagoon, raiding U. S. planes have caught cruisers, carriers, seagoing merchantmen and many varieties of inter-island craft.

WOTJE, 31 miles long, a cluster of 60 wooded islands, has important runways, hangars, a radio tower, docks for small ships.

MALOELAP, 32 miles long, densely populated, has an airfield (on Taroa island) big enough for bombers.

JALUIT, 33 miles long, administrative centre, has an airfield and a big-ship harbour.

MILI, 23 miles long, a nest of 100 islets, has a strongly garrisoned airfield, a lagoon that provides good anchorage for surface vessels.

To these key atolls, and perhaps to others, the Japs have been hauling tons of cement and steel. As at Tarawa, they have fashioned pill-boxes of coconut logs, concrete, metal and many feet of sand. Under palm trees are coastal batteries. Offshore reefs are strung with barbed wire and tank blocks. Beaches are covered by machine-gun nests. To a U.S. landing force the Marshalls will certainly be no pushover.

History Of The Marshalls

Until World War II, history brushed by the Marshalls. Spanish and Portuguese seafarers noted them in the 16th Century but quickly forgot them. In 1788 two British sailing masters, Captain Thomas Gilbert of the "Charlotte" and Captain John Marshall of the "Scarborough" skirted and named for each other, the Gilbert and Marshall atolls.

Russian explorers, Yankee whalers, German traders came later. In 1885 German warships anchored off Jaluit and claimed the whole Marshalls for the Kaiser.

As Mr. N. G. Jog is on a holiday, the "Week of War" feature will not appear for a few weeks.

The German Navy dreamed of basing a fleet on Majuro atoll (north of Mili) and in World War I Admiral Graf von Spee stopped there on his way to the Falklands.

Then in 1914 the Japs seized the Marshalls, along with the neighbouring Marianas and Carolines. They remained in their possession with the League's permission after the war and for the next 20 years figured prominently in Tokyo's plans for conquering, or rather trying to conquer, the world.—U.S.O.W.I.

Blessed is the devotion of the great army of loyal women who are today nursing the sick in India. War has taken its toll in sickness and suffering and the tireless devotion to duty of these magnificent women is an inspiration and an example to all. But this task is enormous and many more women are urgently needed. The brave men of India, her soldiers, sailors and airmen, need you to help them through their sickness back to health. Will you give them *your* care, service and sympathy?

★

AUXILIARY NURSING SERVICE

Previous experience is not essential. A gratuity is payable on completion of satisfactory service. Misses are eligible for direct enrolment—increments available for past experience. Certificated nurses unable to accept the liabilities of the I.M.N.S. can join the A.N.S. under special terms. For further details, write now to the Lady Superintendent St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas of the area in which you live. If you have any difficulty in finding her address, write direct to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.

FUEL CONTROL IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Jan 21.

A press note issued by the Government says that owing to the supply of coal being insufficient to meet the requirements of minor industries and domestic purposes the demand for other forms of fuel has increased beyond the supply ordinarily available.

It is therefore found necessary to make special arrangements to increase the supply of charcoal and wood fuel in the whole province not only for industrial purposes, but also for private consumption.

Control Sizes Of Invitation And Visiting Cards

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

By an amendment of the Paper Control Order, 1942, published in the "Gazette of India" dated January 22, 1944, the Government of India have prohibited the printing of any invitation card having an area greater than 12 square inches and any visiting card having an area greater than six square inches, says a Press Note. —A. P.

Arrested For Breach Of Motor Spirit Rationing Order

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Oscar John Jacob Hog, the Service Manager of Swiss Engineering Company, Bombay, for a breach of Motor Spirit Rationing Order 1941, was arrested yesterday at 5-45 p. m. by the Lamington Road Police Station and was placed to-day before Mr. K. J. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate. IV Court, Girgaum.

Receiving orders from D.C.P. Traffic, the Area Rationing Authority, to prosecute the above company for alleged offences under the Motor Spirit Ration Orders of 1944, as certain discrepancies in the maintenance of the register, and accepting invalid coupons were found in a surprised check in December 1943.

The accused being the Service Manager of the Company was arrested.

Bail period was extended till January 24.

Condition Of Tenants Pitiable In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 17.

A correspondent writes from Ahmedabad to the effect that landlords have taken advantage of the increase of population due to the boom period in textile and other industries, and are practising various kinds of harassments on their tenants.

An enquiry conducted by the Textile Labour Association goes to show that the condition of the poor and middle class is pitiable. The Association has sent a request to the landlords to stop increasing the rent otherwise it will organise a mass movement to launch a protective fight against landlords.

"C. R." To Preside At Rajaram College Anniversary

KOLHAPUR, Jan 21.

Mr C. Rajagopalachari has, it is understood, accepted the invitation of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, to preside over its anniversary celebrations. He will arrive here next month. —A. P.

South African Indian Leader Seriously Ill

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

A cable received from Johannesburg states: "The leader of South African Indians, Mr Sulaiman Mohammed Nana, Secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, is lying seriously ill. Prayers for his recovery are being offered throughout South Africa."—A P.

CONGRESS SUCCESS IN POARD ELECTIONS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 22.

The Congress has secured uncontested 21 out of 25 non-Muslim seats in Panchmahals District Local Board, 29 out of 38 seats in Kaira District Local Board and 28 out of 47 seats in Ahmedabad District Local Board.—A. P.

'POLES SHOULD CHOOSE PROPER REPRESENTATIVES'

Russians Not Willing To Negotiate With Leaders Inimical To Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Jan. 21.

The Polish question remains in the foreground of interest in Moscow, says Reuter's special correspondent.

Soviet authorities want good relations with Poland, but will not take up relations with a people whose political past in Russian eyes has condemned them as enemies of the Soviet Union.

There is also a feeling here that if Britain and the United States wanted to participate in the Polish settlement, their Governments should have perceived with a keener eye the importance of the question who is to represent the Polish people at this stage. The American Ambassador has had this explained to him at some length.—Reuter

Democrats Approve Roosevelt's Nomination

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

The Mid-Western Democratic Conference has unanimously approved a resolution expressing the hope that President Roosevelt will be nominated by the Party National Convention.

ROOSEVELT HAS A BUSY DAY

President Roosevelt to-day met his Cabinet during one of his busiest days since his recovery from influenza. One of his conferences was with the Economic Director for the Near East.—Reuter.

HELP FOR CO-OPERATIVES IN STRICKEN COUNTRIES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

The formation of an International Co-operative Trading and Manufacturing Association, was recommended by the United States Co-operative Movements Conference on international co-operative reconstruction which concluded here on Friday.

The Conference also urged the creation of a co-operative division in the United Nations relief and re-habilitation administration and asked the U. N. R. R. A. to establish a central loan fund to help co-operatives in stricken countries. It also recommended removal of the international barriers to a free intercourse of people and movement of goods and currencies and seeking of additional checks to cartels and monopolies.

The Secretary of the Co-operative League of China, Prof. Shih Chi Hu, read a cable from that organisation urging rapid establishment of an international co-operative trading association and a bank to provide short term credit exchange and market formation to the participating co-operatives.—Reuter

COMMANDER OF T. A. F. IN MEDITERRANEAN

ALGIERS, Jan. 21.

Major-General John K. Cannon of the United States replaces Air-Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham as Commander of the Tactical Air Force in the Mediterranean, it was announced to-night.

Major-General Cannon has also been appointed by Lieutenant-General Ira C. Eaker, the Allied Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, in the Mediterranean, to command the Twelfth United States Air Force in place of Lieutenant-General Carl Spaatz now in command of all American strategic air forces operating against Germany.

As chief of the Tactical Air Force Major-General Cannon will be constantly in touch with General Alexander dispatching aircraft in support of the army. He has served as deputy to Air Marshal Coningham since June last year.—Reuter

"UNPRECEDENTED ENTERPRISE"

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The Archbishop of Canterbury Most Reverend Dr. Temple on Friday gave an exposition of the reply which the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury has agreed to send to the Metropolitan of India concerning the proposed union of the Anglican and Free Churches in South India Scheme.

He described the project as "an unprecedented enterprise" and said: "It was at least possible that unprecedented expedients might be legitimate and appropriate. Addressing the Upper House at Westminster he refuted the suggestion that any act of schism was involved in the proposal.

PORTLAND, Jan. 21.

Rear-Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, to-night suggested that the United Nations should take over the sea routes formerly dominated by Germany and Japan in order to utilise to every possible extent the huge United States merchant marine that has been built up as part of the war effort.

Miss S. Vatnsala Devi, niece of Mrs. M. G. Ishwara, was married to Mr. M. Prem Das of the "Bombay Sentinel" staff. Mr. Prem Das is the son of Mr. Annappa, retired Superintendent, Imperial Bank of India Ltd. The marriage took place according to Brahmo Samaj Rites at Mangalore

Second Front Chiefs Arrive In England

Lieut. Gen. Spaatz American Bombing Chief Takes Up His Duties At H. Q.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Lieut. General Carl Spaatz, the American bombing chief for the Second Front, has arrived in England, says Reuter's special second front correspondent.

He was at work to-day at the Headquarters of "The United States Strategical Air Force in Europe," the secret spot from which he will direct the vast force of big bombers which have poured from the American factories to add the third dimension to the invasion.

Lieut.-General Spaatz's arrival means that all General Eisenhower's group of supreme commanders for the Second Front has now reached England. Air Chief Marshal Tedder, the Deputy Supreme Commander-in-Chief had landed yesterday with his wife.—Reuter

Durban Councillors To Discuss Proposed Indian High School

DURBAN Jan. 22.

By 13 votes to 7, the Durban Council agreed to nominate six Councillors to sit on the Committee to discuss the proposed Indian High School on Bluff.

There was considerable opposition to the proposal, and Major Raftery, M. P. C. warned the members that if they impeded a settlement of the problems, the Pegging Act might be repealed.—Reuter.

Cordell Hull Condemns Report On American Investments In Latin America

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, declared today that Senator Hugh Butler's report in the Senate yesterday on American investments in Latin America constituted an unfair attack on the good neighbour policy.

Mr. Hull said "Senator Butler's latest remarks do not in any way change the opinion I expressed at the time of his earlier attack on the good neighbour policy."

At that time—December 14th—Mr. Cordell Hull had said that Senator Butler's charges contained inaccuracies, fallacies and mis-statements and that it was an indefensible attack on a policy universally acclaimed.

Reuter adds that Senator Butler in an account submitted to the Senate yesterday placed at 5,733,953,543 dollars the total of the United States "spending commitments and expansions of credit" in Latin American countries during the last three years.—Reuter

Academy Of Islam To Hold Embroidery Exhibition

An exhibition of embriodery will be held under the auspices of the Academy of Islam (Zanana) to-day at 3-15 pm. at the Anjumane Islam Hall, Bori Bunder, when Atia Begum will display six specimens of enbroideries.

Lady participants in the competition will have to submit three kinds of hand embroiders for exhibition the object of which is to develop a better sense of colour and design among women. There are two prizes.

The Maharani Saheba of Rajpipla will give away the prizes.

VACCINATION CENTRE AT BORI BUNDER

In addition to the usual centres a special vaccination centre has been opened at the Head Office, Bombay Municipality, opposite Bori Bunder with effect from January 19 and is working on week days between 8-30 and 11-30 a.m. and again from 3-30 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) and every Municipal Dispensary has been converted into a vaccination centre in addition to its normal work.

House Collapse Case Before Court

Evidence On Behalf Of Prosecution Being Recorded

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Reclamation House Collapse Case came up for hearing before Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court to-day when evidence on behalf of the prosecution was recorded.

Mr Karim A. Noorani, Architect and Engineer, Mr. R. M. Engineer, Proprietor of R M Engineer and Co. Building Contractors Mr H. B. Maria, Chief Supervisor of the firm and Abdul Mohamed Aga, R.C.C Specialist are the accused in the case and they are charged in connection with the collapse of a 5 storied building, which was under construction near the Churchgate Station on June 28, 1942.

Mr. Abdul Karim Yusufali, Managing Director of the Karimji Trading Co and Karim Trust Property Ltd. stated while giving his evidence that Amtulabai, his aunt who was in Zanzibar, asked him to purchase a plot at Bombay and erect a building thereon. The witness who knew Mr. Noorani (first accused) since 1940 asked him to find out a plot and accordingly Mr Noorani showed the witness plot No. 197 at the Reclamation Ground which he approved and purchased after the necessary agreement which was completed in December 1941.

Mr. Noorani whom the witness asked to prepare the plans did so. He was the architect and engineer of the building and his remunerations were fixed at two and a half per cent of the total cost of the building.

Mr R. M. Engineer (accused No. 2) who used to meet the witness in the office of the accused No. 1 was given the contract on a lump sum of Rs. 2,92,001 as he was ready to work on the terms which were agreeable to the witness. Case is proceeding.

Sir V. Chandavarkar's Advice To Bevin Boys

Advice to the tenth batch of Bevin boys to consider themselves ambassadors of India, profit largely by the experiences they were about to gain and the contacts they were about to make and use their knowledge to the advantage of the country was tendered by speakers at a farewell party in the Greens Hotel, Bombay on Friday on the eve of their departure for Britain.

Mr. C. H. Bristow, Adviser to the Governor, on behalf of the Bombay Government wished the trainees *bon voyage* and read a message of farewell from Sir Frederick Stones.

Sir Vithal Chandavarkar asked the boys to hold their heads high, be proud of their country and to think themselves in no way inferior to the youth of other lands.

Mr Kanji Dwarkadas referred to the part British women were playing on the home and factory fronts and suggested that Government should consider training young Indian women under the expert guidance of British women.

Mr. V M. Tarunde laid emphasis on the fact that social reconstruction in India was also very necessary and asked the boys to fit themselves to bring that about.

Aney On Condition Of Indians In Ceylon

MADURA, Jan. 19.

Mr. M. S. Aney, Government of India's Representative in Ceylon after visiting the Quarantine camp at Tattaparai near Tuticorin yesterday arrived here this evening.

Asked about the conditions of Indians in Ceylon, Mr Aney said there were about seven lakhs of Indians in Ceylon of whom five lakhs were labourers in rubber and tea estates, and the remaining two lakhs were skilled labourers artisans and traders.

Indain labourers were getting more wages in Ceylon than they got in India and naturally there was a desire among Indians to go to Ceylon, but the Government of India had prohibited the further immigration of Indian labourers to Ceylon.

Ordinarily, added Mr. Aney, the Indians and the Ceylonese were getting on well but the Indian community had certain grievances which were a matter of negotiation between the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon. As a result of certain measures which the Government of Ceylon have adopted during wartime there was an apprehension in the minds of Indian traders that they might be ousted from the field gradually. But the Ceylon Government had assured that these measures were purely wartime measures, and there was no room for any anxiety.—A. P.

FINED FOR BREACH OF CONTROL ORDERS

The P. R. O. (Rationing) writes:—

"Four persons were convicted in Bombay City during the week ended January 16 for breach of various control orders.

(1) "V J. Pereira, waiter in the refreshment stall at Excelsior Cinema was fined Rs. 100 for selling match boxes at a higher price than the controlled rate. (2) Khimji Kamoo was fined Rs. 50 for selling sugar at a higher price. (3) Dharma Mahadoo was fined Rs. 40 for importing rice in Bombay City without a permit. (4) S. N. Bussell, Manager of Messrs. Goodlass Wall (India), was fined Rs. 150 for failure to declare stocks of wheat and kerosene.

PLEA FOR WORLD FEDERATION OF JOURNALISTS

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 21.

Supporting the appeal made by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, at the Tamil Nadu Journalists' Conference, for an All-India Federation of Journalists, a British journalist writing in the "Hyderabad Bulletin" suggests the formation of a Federation of World Journalists.

Praising the smooth working and the spirit of the two bodies of journalists in Britain, namely, the National Union of Journalists and the Institute of Journalists, the writer asks: "But why should the journalists of Britain, of India, of any country be bound by national limits? Why not a World Federation of Journalists?" I am convinced, he says, "that such a brotherhood would do much to promote and maintain the future peace of the world. None can dispute that the Press—the Free Press—is still a Government's greatest medium of propaganda, a United World Press, therefore could do much to bind together the peoples of the world."

The writer concludes his letter with a word of appreciation of the high standard of English speaking Press in India and believes that the newspapers printed in the vernaculars have also attained the same standard.—United Press

47 Lakhs For "Grow More Food" Drive

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes: As part of the "grow more food" campaign, the Bombay Government has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 47,50,000 for the purchase and storage of 50,000 tons of groundnut c e manure and to subsidise the supply of this manure to cultivators of rice and irrigated wheat in the kharif season of 1944 and the rabi season of 1944-45.

The present price of this manure is approximately Rs. 100 per ton. It is intended to fix the price at the producing and storage centres at Rs. 75 per ton and to provide a subsidy of not more than Rs. 40 per ton which, allowing for transport and storage charges, would enable cultivators to buy at Rs. 55 per ton.

A Quick remedy for
FILARIA
ARSENO-TYPHOID has been successfully used since 1928 in FILARIAL FEVER, ELEPHANTOID LEG, HAND and every form of FILARIA
ARSENO-TYPHOID
Particulars Free From
CALCUTTA CLINICAL RESEARCH
6, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY TRAVELLING TYPES

No. 4

The 'Book-worm'

A fairly common type during the 'rush hours.' Blissfully innocent of his duties as passenger, he will bury himself in a book or magazine and keep the hard-worked conductor waiting. Other weaknesses: Sometimes he will miss his destination and demand that the Bus or Tram be stopped just when he has realised it. In his own modest way, he's delaying everybody and upsetting the running schedule. A number of his type, working simultaneously, can wreak havoc with the Bus time-table.

No Immediate Constitutional Crisis In Baroda

Furore Created By Baroda's Marrying A Second Wife

BARODA, January 22.

Though no immediate constitutional crisis is expected as a result of the second marriage of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda with Sita Devi of Pithapuram, according to informed circles, legal difficulties may arise in as much as the marriage amounts to a breach of the Monogamy Act passed by the Baroda Legislature two years ago and assented to by His Highness.

The position of the head of the State, however, it is pointed out, is different from that of an ordinary citizen. Secondly, the question whether a change of religion or loss of caste will operate to the extent of dissolving the first marriage according to Hindu Law also arises. No comment, however, is forthcoming on these points from State official quarters in Baroda.

It is not known what Government of India's own reaction to the situation created by the Maharaja's second marriage is.

Rumours that Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, the Dewan, has tendered his resignation as a sequel to the Maharaja's second marriage are discounted in official quarters in Baroda and Bombay.

Social Reform Association's Condemnation

The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association has passed the following resolution:

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association strongly condemns the conduct of H.H. Sir Pratapsinha, Maharaja Gaikwar in entering into a second marital alliance during the life time of his wife in direct contravention of the Law of the Baroda State to which he gave his assent so recently as in 1942. The progressive State of Baroda has been a pioneer in enacting legislation for the enforcement of monogamy and has paved the way for the initiation of a similar legislative proposal in British India. The Council feels deeply concerned that this deplorable action of H.H. the Maharaja Gaikwar will by its odious example, not only encourage the violation of the law in the Baroda State but is likely to react unfavourably on the passage of a similar law through the legislature in British India.

Enlightened public opinion in India is deeply roused by this conduct of H.H. the Maharaja which, apart from want of any excuse or justification even under the Baroda Law, marks him out a breaker of law of which he was the maker. It is highly regrettable that this action of H.H. the Maharaja has cast stigma on the great reputation for social reform and progress which the Baroda State has justly earned during the enlightened regime of his illustrious grandfather the late Maharaja Sir Sayajirao Gaikwar.

The Council offers its sympathy to H.H. Maharani Shantadevi of Baroda in her supersession by this wanton act of the Ruler of an enlightened State. The conduct of H.H. the Maharaja is typical of the recent growing evil of supersession and even the abandonment of the first wife rampant among the educated section of the Hindu community, and in so far as it affects the status of women in general, the Council hopes that it will receive early and serious consideration of the Women's Organisations throughout the country.

Pithapuram Explains

MADRAS, January 22.

The Maharaja of Pithapuram has issued the following statement:

"Certain comments which have been appearing in the press on the Maharaja of Baroda's recent second marriage constrain me to come out with this statement.

These comments have all referred to the newly wedded second wife as Princess Sita Devi, the third daughter of the Maharaja of Pithapuram. One of them has referred to her as the third daughter of the Maharaja of Pithapuram, a noted social reformer. Another seems to have observed that the misfortune of it all is that the bride happens to be a daughter of a prominent Zamindar of Andhra, who happens to have been an intimate friend of late Dr. Sir R. Venkataratnam Naidu and that it would be a matter for profound sorrow if the father approved of the step.

That being so, in order to make my position clear and remove the misunderstanding of me underlying such comments I must express my unqualified condemnation of the step in question. I consider it to be most reprehensible.

It has never had my approval at all. My own religious and moral convictions and the ideals of social reform for which I have stood and striven all my life-time are utterly opposed to it.

This daughter of mine has had nothing to do with me for some years past during which I have even forbidden her entry into my residence. I abhor her conversion to Islam, her divorce of her first husband, and her reconversion to Hinduism under Brahmo rites which seem to have preceded her marriage with the Ruler of Baroda.

That such great faiths as Islam and Hinduism and my own cherished and practised creed of Brahmoism have been put to such outrageous abuse has filled me with grief and horror too deep for words."—A.P.

BOOKSELLERS

Wanted throughout India for the sale of "Marriage Technique", a book of sane instructions with many illustrations. For terms and specimen copy apply to:
"YOUR HEALTH",
Karachi, Camp.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S
EXHIBITION
OF PICTURES
SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

Open daily upto 30th January
From 9 a. m. to 7-30 p. m. (S.T.)
Admission by tickets available at the door.
Book of Pictures Price Rs. 2/- during the Exhibition period.

WAVELL ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

Drives Straight To Race Course From Aerodrome

BOMBAY, Saturday.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived in Bombay this afternoon at Santacruz aerodrome and was received by H. E. the Governor of Bombay. At the aerodrome were also present Sir Shantidas Askaran, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. H. E. Butler, Commissioner of Police, Mr. M. D Bhat, Municipal Commissioner and some naval and military officers. H. E. the Viceroy after the arrival drove to the Race Course to witness to-day's races.

Viceroy Grants Interviews

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

The Viceroy this afternoon granted interviews to Mr. H. F. Knight, Mr. C. H. Bristow and Mr. G. F. S Collins, Advisers to the Governor of Bombay. His Excellency granted joint interviews to the members of the Standing Committee of the Food Advisory Council, Sir Purushothamdas Thakurdas, Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Mr. S. C. Joshi, Mr. Nevil Wadia, Mr. M. Rajab and Mr. Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey. His Excellency also granted an interview to his grace the Archbishop of Bombay.

Lady Wavell paid a surprise visit this afternoon to the United Services canteen run by Lady Petit. Her Excellency spent about half an hour in the Canteen talking to troops and inspecting the services counters.—A.P.

U. N. R. R. A. AND INDIA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21: An amendment on the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Measure, pending in the House of Representatives designed to bring India within the scope of the U. N. R. R. A.'s activities was to be introduced to-day, by Congressman Karl Mundt. The amendment read: "In expressing its approval of this Act, it is the recommendation of Congress that in so far as funds and facilities permit, any area important to the United Nations military operations which may be stricken by famine or disease shall be included in the benefits available through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration."—Reuter.

Edda Mussolini Interned In Switzerland

BERNE, Jan. 22—An Official Swiss 'communique' confirms that Edda Mussolini, widow of Count Ciano had taken refuge in Switzerland, where she was interned with her three children.—Reuter.

Ban On "National Herald" Premises And Press Removed

European Member Of Wardha Education Committee Arrested

LUCKNOW, Jan. 22.

The ban of the Provincial Government on the premises of the "National Herald" of Lucknow, its press and other machinery has been removed by a notification.

Interviewed Mr. Krishna Narain, Director in charge of the "National Herald" said, that he had not so far received any communication from the Provincial Government in regard to the removal of the ban.—A.P.

EUROPEAN EDUCATIONIST ARRESTED

NAINITAL, Jan. 22.—A message received here states that Miss Catherine Hailmen, a European Educationist better known as Sarla Ben and a member of the Wardha Education Committee, has been arrested at Moradabad Railway Station.

Sarla Ben had been served with a notice under the Defence of India Rule by the District Authorities directing her to leave Almora within two days and confine herself to her residence at Kausani, a place 26 miles from Almora proper, and to a radius of two miles thereof and not to leave it without the permission of the District Authorities of Almora.

It is reported that before leaving Almora, Sarla Ben intimated to the District Magistrate of Almora of her intention to defy his order.—A.P.

BAN ON PUBLIC MEETINGS

AMRITSAR, Jan. 21.—The District Magistrate, Mr. P. A. Dison, has promulgated an order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code banning public meetings and processions in Amritsar District from Jan. 22 to Jan. 28. It may be stated that over a dozen organisations of Amritsar had decided to hold independence day celebrations on Jan. 26.—A.P.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST OFFICE IN PATNA RAIDED

PATNA, Jan. 22.—The local police are said to have unearthed a full-fledged office of the Patna branch of the Congress Socialist Party located in a house in the town. Prejudicial leaflets and booklets are reported to have been seized.

The police have also arrested under the Defence of India Rules Mr. Abdul Qayum, a Congress Socialist.—A.P.

KHANDESH CONGRESSMEN RELEASED

NASIK, Jan. 22.—Mr. Naval A. Patil, President of the West Khandesh District Congress Committee, and Mr. Madhavrao Patil of the same District, were released from the Nasik Central Prison. Both these Congressmen were arrested and detained under the Defence of India Rules from August 9, 1942.—United Press.

COLLECTIVE FINE

BAREILLY, Jan. 18

The Commissioner of the Rohilkhand Division has imposed a collective fine of Rs. 2,500 on the inhabitants of the village of Malihpurbhawani in the district of Moradabad under the Collective Fines Ordinance 1942.—United Press

SEARCHES IN KOLHAPUR AND SANGLI

MIRAJ, Jan. 21.

The residence of a person of Kolhapur who was already arrested by the Sangli State police was searched by the Railway police when some alleged prejudicial pamphlets were seized. The residence of Mr. P. N. Gadgil, a shroff of Sangli, was also searched.—United Press.

RELEASE OF BIHAR SECURITY PRISONERS ORDERED

PATNA, Jan. 16: The Government of Bihar have ordered the release of security prisoners Babu Deoki Nandan Prasad, M.L.A., and Babu Jamuna Jha, it is learnt.—A. P.

Bill To Amend Bombay Legislative Members Act

The Bombay Government Gazette of Jan. 22 publishes the draft of a Bill to amend the Bombay Legislative Members (Removal of Disqualifications) Act of 1937. The statement of objects of the Bill says: "It is necessary that a person should not be disqualified for election as or continuance as a member of either Chamber of the Bombay Legislature by reason only that he holds or accepts any office in the service of the Crown in India certified by the Government of Bombay to be an office created for a purpose connected with the prosecution of the war. The Act seeks to achieve this object."

The draft will be taken into consideration a month hence.

Kashmir Ban On "Dawn"

SRINAGAR, Jan. 20.—It is learnt authoritatively that the Home Department of the Kashmir Government has prohibited the entry of "Dawn" into Government libraries and public institutions in the State.—O.P.

15 YEAR PLAN FOR INDIA

Visveswaraya Welcomes Scheme Of Industrialists: But K. T. Shah Seeks Clarification

BOMBAY, Friday.

The 10,000 Crores Rupees Plan for the economic development of India sponsored by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. J. R. D Tata and other leading Indian Industrialists is welcomed by Sir M. Visveswaraya. "It is indeed a very good scheme," he said, adding that he would any day prefer this scheme to the Government's approach to the problem.

"Government's anxiety to proceed with the huge road programme of Rs. 400 crores," said Sir M. Visvesvaraya, "is an indication of that wrong approach, for an outlay on roads to start with entail not only that outlay and an annual maintenance charge to boot, but also the prospect of little or no return, whereas a similar outlay on industries will yield a substantial return This is said to be the reason why America did not have, even as recently as twenty years ago, its vast roads of to-day."

SUCCESS DEPENDS ON POWER

Sir M. Visveswaraya also welcomed the scheme because it had emanated from practical industrialists handling big finances and as such it was bound to receive wide attention and added: "Much will depend upon the power the future Government of the country will wield."

Dealing with the financial aspect of the scheme, Sir M. Visveswaraya expressed the view that the expenditure estimated to be incurred in the first stage of the plan was rather inadequate. Similarly, he felt that the amount set apart for consumption goods industry for all the three stages was bound to prove an underestimate, inasmuch as a good deal of money would have to be spent on propaganda and to induce small-scale and cottage industry interests by way of monetary grants to produce those goods, if not on purchase of costly machinery.

MANY OMISSIONS

Prof. K. T. Shah, Secretary of the National Planning Committee, said that the method of approach and treatment followed by the authors of the plan was closely similar to that of the work done by the National Planning Committee. In his opinion there were many omissions in the plan on subjects such as distribution, ownership, regulation and control of industry by Government, whether basic or subsidiary, etc

WRONG CONCEPT

Prof. Shah disagreed with the suggested average 'per capita' income of Rs. 65 relied upon by the authors and said it did not mean that every individual in India got Rs. 65 per annum. The present distribution of income was such that one per cent of the population of the country owned 35 per cent of the wealth of the country, 32 per cent had another, 33 per cent of the wealth and the balance 67 per cent of the population had to content itself with the remaining 32 per cent of the total wealth of the country.

NEITHER FAIR, NOR SOUND

"No planning can be sound or fair which ignores or even postpones this aspect, for, vested interests are apt to collar the bulk of the increased production as their own share," Prof. Shah said. The scheme for the moment was silent in regard to the ownership, management, control and regulation of the productive resources of the country, its trade and its utility services. As regards finance, Mr. Shah was filled with apprehension at the suggestion of further inflation to finance the industries, but he would not express any definite opinion on this until he had further studied their proposals.—A.P.

SIND GOVT. BAN ON PROCESSIONS & MEETINGS

KARACHI, Jan. 22.—The Sind Government Gazette issued to-day publishes an order under the Defence of India Rules banning processions, meetings or assemblies of persons on the 26th instant. It is understood that the Government has instructed all District Magistrates in Sind to enforce the order in their headquarter towns.—A.P.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.—Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Working President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, arrived here this morning from Calcutta to attend the meeting of the Working Committee which will commence to-day.—A.P.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Posh Vad 13, 2000
Muslim: Muharram 26, 1363
Parsi: Amardad 21, 1313
Sunrise: 8-16 a.m. Sunset: 7-25 p.m.
Hightide: 9-31, 23-00. Lowtide: 4-02 15-56

To-day's Engagements

MAHARASHTRA SANGEET VIDYALAYA: 17th anniversary at Blavatsky Hall, Pandit V. N. Patwardhan presiding.

VIJAYALAKSHMI STORES: The Byculla Branch of the Vijayalakshmi Stores will be inaugurated to-day at Ahmadpai Mahal at 2 p.m (S.T.).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture "On Psychic Phenomena", Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

GEERVANA VANEE SABHA: Sjt. M. S. Natesa Iyer will speak on 'Harijans' at 2 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Shankar Mutt G I P. Matunga.

EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay, to-dav (Sunday) at 11-30 a.m. at Kesar Baug, Dongri.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY: For visiting the orphanage the members of the Society will meet to-day (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m. at Vile Parle Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

RECEPTION TO DR. NORONHA: At T. L. J. Hall to-day (Sunday) for passing Master of Surgery examination at 11 a.m. Dr. Collaco to preside.

BOMBAY DOCK WORKERS' UNION MEETING will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m at Thana Street opposite Princess Dock Clock Tower. Dr M. R. Shetty will preside.

GADKARI DAY MEETING: At Sunderabai Hall at 5 p.m., 25th anniversary celebration final day, to-day (Sunday). Various speakers to address. Sir Chintaman Deshmukh to preside.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE: Dr. K. R. Masani to speak at 7-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday) on "Psychological approach to the problem of communal disharmony". Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla to preside.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION (REGD.): Mr. B. Sanjiv Rao, will deliver a lecture on "Our Swamiji and our Community" in Association's Hall, Talmakiwadi, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (N.S.T.) sharp.

ARYA SAMAJ: Pandit Jiya Lalji of Ajmer will deliver a discourse on "Arya Samaj, Its Ideal and Present Condition", in Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, to-day (Sunday).

CHARMAKAR VAKTRUTVOTEJAK SABHA: A meeting to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. in the R. M. Bhat High School, Parel, when Mr. A. V. Chitre, will deliver a lecture on "Is the movement of the Depressed Class Anti-National."

RAMAKRISHNA-VIVEKANANDA CENTRE: M. R. Gopalachar, M.A., will conduct the weekly class on 'Bhagwat Geeta' at 10 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Centre premises, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION: A charity performance of the film "Mother India" will be given today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at the 'Minerva Talkies', in aid of the Rescue Shelter of the Bombay Vigilance Association.

RASHTRABHASHA CERTIFICATE DISTRIBUTION to-day (Sunday), the Wardha Rashtrabhasha examination certificate distribution ceremony at Dongri Municipal Marathi Girls' School, 5, Naoroji Hill Road, Dongri, at 4 p.m. Sjt. S. N. Roy will preside.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK: To serve the public of Bandra, National Savings Bank Limited, Bombay, will open a branch at Bandra to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. Seth Sankalchand G. Shah, Merchant and Millowner of Bombay, will perform the opening ceremony.

SHIRI GURU SINGH SABHA: General meeting to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in Bori Bunder Gurudwara.

INDIAN CONCERT at King's Circle, Matunga to-day (Sunday) from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Vasantrao M. Hindlekar.

WEIGHT-LIFTING TOURNAMENT The seventh annual Weight-Lifting Competition conducted by Matunga Athletic Club to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at the Asthika Samaj Hall, near King's Circle, Matunga. Dr. V. K. Bhagwat, Principal of Ramnarain Ruia College will preside.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA: The second monthly meeting of the Working Committee and the second annual general meeting will be held at the Brahman Seva Mandal, Bhavanishankar Road, Dadar at 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. respectively to-day (Sunday).

HOME NURSING CLASS: A Home Nursing Class in Marathi will be conducted by Dr. V. H. Salaskar, M. B., B. S., Divisional Surgeon, People's Union Division St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas at the B. E. S. T. Co.'s Hall, Kingsway Workshop, Dadar at 9 a.m. from 23rd January 1944 All desirous of taking this training are requested to attend.

Burma Front

Allies Occupy Sinohbyin

Chinese Forces Cross Brangbran Kha River

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22: In the Arakan in the early hours of January 21 our land forces occupied Sinohbyin 2 miles north of Buthidaung and repulsed two subsequent enemy counter-attacks, says a communique issued from Headquarters South-East Asia Command.

American-trained Chinese forces have been active in the Hukawng valley. Advanced elements have crossed the Brangbran Kha River, west of the Nchaw Ga Taipha Ga road, and advanced toward the village of Taipha Ga.

ENEMY CAMPS BOMBED

In northern Burma on January 20, R.A.F. fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force, Eastern Air Command, attacked enemy camps in the Chin hills and Upper Chindwin area. Successful fighter sweeps were carried out along roads and railways. Bridges, warehouses, railway stations and trains were attacked and very considerable damage caused.

ATTACK ON RAILWAY BRIDGE

In southern Burma, U. S. medium bombers of the Strategic Air Force, Eastern Air Command accompanied by fighter-bombers of the Command's Tactical Air Force attacked a railway bridge on the line south of Prome. One span was destroyed, railway tracks torn up and an oil pipe line pierced. R.A.F. fighters in further sweeps against lines of communications south of Mandalay damaged motor transport, two locomotives and a number of rolling stock. In the Kaladan area attacks against rivercraft were continued.

On the night of January 20-21, R. A. F. medium bombers attacked railway objectives at Sagaing Bombs fell in the yards and a large fire was started in the area. Crews of the U. S. and R.A.F. heavy bombers who took part in the attack on Bangkok on the previous night report a well-concentrated attack with large fires started in all the target areas.

No Allied aircraft are missing from these operations.—A. P.

****

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION BENGAL STARVATION RELIEF

Please send your contribution to the President, Ramakrishna Mission Ashram Khar Bombay. The Mission has been conducting Relief operation not only in Calcutta and its suburbs but also in 22 other far off districts of Bengal where the distress is most acute.

The Mission most thankfully acknowledges the generous contributions of Rs. 4,036-10-8 from The Hon. Secy. The Parsi Gymkhana, B'bay Rs. 200 from Mr. Jai Narayan Gupta, Delhi Rs. 149-14-6 from The Supdt. Arthur Road Jail, B'bay Rs. 135-4-0 from The Staff. The Tata Hydro Elec. Power Supply and Co. Khopoli

The Total Receipt till 16th Jan '44 is about Rs. 4,33,002-14-8.

****

PROGRESSIVE WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Bombay Progressive Writers' Association will be held today (Sunday) at the residence of Mr. Hiten Chaudhary, Churchill Chambers, Mereweather Road, (near Taj Mahal Hotel) at 10-30 a.m. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya will read his new play and poems

ADDRESS TO DEWAN BAHADUR JHAVERI: The Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, the Parsi Lekhak Mandal, and the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay, will jointly present an address to Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri on his completing 75 years of age at the University Convocation Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p. m. (S.T.). Sir Rustom Masani to preside.

'SAVE THE CHILDREN" FUND

The competitors of the Lovji Cama Dramatic Competition held last December, have decided to stage their competition playlets in aid of the "Save the Children Fund" at the St. Xavier's College Hall to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. In India today, there are millions of children who are without a home. Such children are being systematically picked up and put into "Homes" which have been specially started for them

The tickets are priced at Rs. 10, Rs. 7, Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Re. 1 and are available from Messrs. S. Rose and Co., at Rampart Row, Fort. Donations will be most gratefully received and acknowledged and should be sent to:—N. K. Kanga Hon. Treasurer, Committee for the "23rd Performane," 36, Warden Road, Bombay.

THIAGARAJA SABHA

The following is to-day's programme: 4 p.m Sri T. K. Venkatachalam, Vocal Sri P. P. Vaidyanathan, Violin Sri V. U. Subramaniam, Mridangam. 5-30 p.m. Sri H. Yagneswara Bhagavathar, Vocal Sri A. Venkateswara Bhagavathar, Violin Sri R. Parameswara Iyer, Mridangam. 8 p.m. Sri T. S. T. Chari, Vocal. Sri R. N. Subramania Iyer, Violin. Sri K. V. Ramakrishnan, Mridangam. 9-30 p.m. Srimathi Sundaramma Raghaviah, Veena and Vocal. Sri C. V. Mani, Mridangam.

REWARD Rs. 500

WORLD'S GREATEST HERBAL INVENTION OF THE 20TH CENTURY.

HAIR-KILL LOTION

A wonder of the wonders. A boon for ladies and gents.

Daily shave no longer a necessity. Throw away your razors.

The lotion is absolutely harmless and without any after effects. It has the rare property of removing the hair from the roots leaving the skin soft, smooth and velvety. People of both sexes use HAIR-KILL LOTION throughout India and Ceylon and highly speak of its miraculous results. It can be used on every part of the body. To make it popular it is priced at Rs. 5|- packing and postage extra. A cash reward of Rs. 500|- would be offered to any public man who proves the ingenuineness of the testimonials.

IMPERIAL CHAMBER OF SCIENCE

P. B. 61 (B. C. B.) LAHORE.

BOMBAY RACES

Baroda Annexes Two Cups At Mahaluxmi

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Punters at Mahaluxmi to-day, though they were not lucky to see their expectations fulfilled, enjoyed the sport as several fancied candidates ran up to form.

The Gaekwar of Baroda was in tremendous luck. His candidates, Ratifier and Maid of Manjri annexed the Victory and the Jasdan Cup, respectively. The Maharaja of Gwalior and the Maharaja of Idar also collected doubles to their sides.

Eight of the ten events were bagged by ruling princes, and this definitely must have increased the headache of the ordinary owners whose activities are on the lean side of late.

The Gaekwar of Baroda's Ratifier won the Victory Cup by a hairbreadth margin from Usk and Apsapi filled in the third berth. Usk was the most unluckiest horse during the proceedings He travelled faster than any one of his rivals over the last furlong, and if he had obtained clear passage a fraction of a second earlier at the critical stage, he would have reversed the verdict.

In the Berar Cup, run over 1 1/2 miles, the Idar-owned Dry Sherry who was trailing the field for the early part of the journey, made up ground, stage by stage, and won cleverly from Prominent who also made a late bid.

The following are the results:—

THE MELTON PLATE Division II —Distance 1 mile.
Mr M. Jamshedji's SUKAB BAGHDAD 9-0 Raut 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PETER 8-13 Laloo 2
Mr. M. G. Raphael's AWADH FARHAN 8-13 Jadhav 3
Mr F. Rubeque's MAMLUK 9-0 Magan Singh 4
Not run: Prince Falih
Tote paid: Win Rs. 328. Places Rs. 101, Rs. 30 and Rs. 19.

THE DADAR PLATE Division III —Distance 5 furlongs.
Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's SILVERLINING 8-4 B. McQuade 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's PEAR HELEN 8-4 Brace 2
Mr. Habib I. Rahimtoola's MANJRI DELIGHT 8-4 Rook 3
M/s V. Rosenthal and F. G. Traver's CHELSEA ROSE 8-4 Sibbritt 4
Not Run: Vasant Sena; Lady Gulnar; and Happy Fate.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 87 Places Rs. 30, Rs. 36 and Rs. 23.

THE MELTON PLATE. Division I. —Distance 1 mile.
Maharaja of Gwalior's GOLD FLAKE 8-8 Khade 1
Messrs Baburao Patel and D. K. Parker's NEW JACK 8-13 Brace 2
Maj. Gandhi and Mr. Jehangir's HINDUSTAN 9-3 Evans 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's MAHARANA 9-0 Roberts 4
Not run: Dahman Yunus, Patriot, Tesfai al Furat and Halfaya.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 24. Places Rs 51, Rs. 36 and Rs. 21.

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Prince of Berar's YISIR AL ARAB 8-4 Bhoorsingh 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's MISS IRENE 8-6 Wahel 2
Mr J. C. Merchant's SAHRAN 8-8 Chavan 3
Maj (Miss) McHugh's KABADON JAMIL 8-4 Faruq Shah 4
Not run: Tamim al Khair
Tote paid: Win Rs. 50. Places Rs 15, Rs. 42 and Rs. 15.

THE DADAR PLATE. Division II. —Distance 5 furlongs
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's NASEEB 8-4 Brace 1
Mr E. D. Pandole's BATHURST 8-7 Sibbritt 2
Mr R. J. Sigtia's SUN-YAT-SEN 8-7 Evans 3
Major A. Svamvur's WHAT AGAIN 8-7 Marrs 4
Not run: Wing Commander, Shakahoor and Manjri Brocade.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 79. Places Rs 28, Rs. 61 and Rs. 39.

THE VICTORY CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Maharaja of Baroda's RATIFIER 9-7 Britt 1
Mr M. D. Petit's USK 8-11 Evans 2
Mrs. Justice's APSAPI 8-4 Jones 3
Maharaja of Kashmir's NEBULEUX III 9-0 Burn 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35 Places Rs. 16, Rs. 20 and Rs. 25.

THE DADAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's ODDS ON 8-11 Burn 1
Prince Aly Khan and Princess Nirmal Kumari of Limbdi's NIRALY 8-11 Jones 2
Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's SNOWFALL 8-7 B. McQuade 3
Mrs. N. E. D. Pandole's CYRENAICA 8-7 Sibbritt 4
Not run: Gold Legion, Jalmangal and War Admiral.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 14 and Rs. 20.

THE JASDAN CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Maharaja of Baroda's MAID OF MANJRI 9-2 West 1
Major A. Svamvur's SAME AGAIN 9-1 Marrs 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's DARLING 8-12 Khade 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's CHERRIE MOI 8-2 F. Mohd. 4
Not run: Peerless.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 44 and Rs. 25.

THE BERAR CUP.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.
Maharaja of Idar's DRY SHERRY 9-0 Brace 1
Mr J. A. Grimshaw's PROMINENT 8-6 Sibbritt 2
Mr Osman Chotani's PRINCE HAMID 8-4 Raifaele 3
Maharaja of Baroda's WILLOW HERB 8-6 Britt 4
Not run: Prince Saleem
Tote paid: Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 17 and Rs. 25.

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Maharaja of Gwalior's MICKY MOUSE 9-0 Roberts 1
Mr J. D. Banatwalla's ALA HONAK 8-10 Marrs 2
Messrs. Hope and Mehta's KING HILAL 8-2 Kheemsingh 3
Maharaja of Baroda's FADILHAT AL GARB 9-4 West 4
Not run: Dahman Ahmad and Nirdosh.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 14 and Rs. 104

Sport At Thana

Arya Kreeda Mandal, Thana, the pioneer physical education institution in the District, held the final events and the Prize Distribution Ceremony of the 7th Annual Sportsmeet on Sunday last. Mr. W. A. Rege, a local prominent pleader, presided over the function.

The following are the results of the open events:

WOMEN: 50 m. Run (1) Miss Banu Gazdar (2) Miss Mani Gazdar; 100 m. Run (1) Miss Bannu Gazdar (2) Miss Mani Gazdar

MEN: 100 m. Run (1) K. R. Thanawala. (2) B. M. Mistry; 400 m. Run (1) G. P. John, (2) S. R. Rao; Putting the shot (1) P. M. Hedge (2) S. M. Hedge.

RELAYS—WOMEN: (1) Kanara Athletic Club, (2) Arya Kreeda Mandal; MEN: (1) Kanara Athletic Club, (2) Arya Kreeda Mandal.

KEROSENE CARDS FOR E. & F. WARDS.—The Public Relations Officer, Bombay writes:—"Kerosene ration cards for dark tenements in E (East and West) Ward will be distributed on January 24, 25 and 26 and in F (South and North) ward on January 27, 28 and 29. These cards are given only against the production of the foodgrains ration cards of all residents of a tenement. Residents of these wards should therefore keep their foodgrains ration cards with them.

OUR TABULATED ADELTS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1|8|-

To be paid in advance.

SOCIAL

For Matrimony, Friendship, Trade, other 404 hobbies. Consult International Introduction Bureau, Aligarh. (3641B)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted spare time workers, District Inspectors, shop managers for various shops to be opened at all important towns for pushing sales of our quick selling products. Particulars free. Samples also sent if desired. Apply Davarco (B.C.A.) 42. The Mall Lahore. (3742)

Wanted a probationer Pathologist for Laboratory work. Service transferable. Salary Rs. 75|- on probation. Rs. 100|- on confirmation. Rs. 25|- allowance extra. Calcutta Clinical, 6, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta. 7566

Wanted (1) Farm Superintendents with minimum five years' experience in large sugar plantation. Must be Graduates or Licentiates in Agriculture. Salary 100-10-150|- plus 25% dearness allowance with free family quarters, medical aid, etc. (2) Farm Overseers. Must possess five years' sugarcane plantation experience. Must be Matriculates, preferred if with agricultural training. Salary 50-5-75|- with 30% dearness allowance and free single quarters and medical aid, etc. Apply to Gopalpur Agricultural Farm, Ltd., Gopalpur (Rajshahi.) 7564

Wanted experts for following industries on Factory Scale:— (1) Confectionery. (2) Fruits and Vegetables Canning and Preservation. Apply with full particulars and minimum salary wanted to North Bengal Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Gopalpur, Rajshahi (Bengal). 7565

69. FLATS WANTED

Flat of two or three rooms with separate bathroom and kitchen in decent locality in Bombay or Suburbs. Prepared to wait for some time. Write particulars with rent, etc., to the Usha Woollen Mills, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3807

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get Foreign Degrees Medical, Engineering, B. A., M. A., etc. Fee nominal. Bazmeatibba, Delhi. (3720)

Become Homoeopathic, Biochemic Doctors in easy terms. Details from International Institute, Aligarh. (3641A)

327 AGENTS WANTED

Agents Wanted—Parimala Camphor, Agarbathies, Silk ribbons and Lace borders. Apply:— C. Somasundaram, 186, Rangaswamy Temple Street, Bangalore City. (3790)

Wanted Agents and Stockists for Locks, Embossers, Name-Plates. Apply Azad Company. Aligarh. (3641)

Wanted Agents everywhere for Highclass Tooth Powder. Please write Post Box 590. Bombay. 3861

336 BUSINESS FOR SALE

A paying manufacturing concern at Karachi for sale. Huge profits. Standard profit Rs. two Lacs. Very good opportunity for financiers to Buy and Convert it into a limited liability company for capital expansion. Apply Box No. 3724. "Bombay Chronicle."

632. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Asbestos fibre, wool, dust, raw etc. available in large quantity from Mine in Behar. Buyers are requested to communicate to Box No. 3640 "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

"PILOTS FOR INDIAN AIR FORCE"

F|O A. Lodhie, I.A.F. will interview candidates for Pilots from 17th January to 21st January, 1944 at Technical Recruiting Office, Poona and from 22nd to 26th January, 1944 at Technical Recruiting Office, Bombay between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Young men between 17½ and 26 years of age who are matriculates or hold equivalent qualifications should call on him for interview. (7585)

PUBLIC NOTICE

PIECEGOODS FROM WADI BUNDER

Wadi Bunder station will be closed on MONDAY, 24th January, 1944. Consignors, who have been instructed by the Textile Directorate, to send their goods to Wadi Bunder on MONDAY, the 24th January, 1944 should treat these instructions as cancelled until further notice. 7513

IT'S TERRIFIC!

—That's The UNANIMOUS VERDICT By The PRESS & The PUBLIC!

IT'S FOR KARDAR Productions' Progressive Social!

KANOON

Starring: Mehtab, Ullhas, Nirmala, Shahu Modak, A. Shah, Badri Prasad, JAGIRDAR.
Producer-Director: KARDAR.
Music: NAUSHAD.

Daily: 4, 7, & 10 p.m. Fri., Sat., Sun., Holidays Mat. at 1 p. m.
MINERVA

Advance Booking 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.
(A Calcutta F. E. Release).

TO-DAY MATINEE 1 P.M.
MARATHI
The CLASS-PICTURE
Featuring PAGNIS
Is 'ROYAL-JEWEL' NO. 18
"MAHATMA VIDUR"

HARICHANDRA

Co-starring DURGA KHOTE
11th 'HOUSE-FULL' WEEK
Daily Hindi: 4 & 7 p.m.
Daily Marathi: 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC
BOMBAY
Marathi Matinees at 1 p.m. on Fri., Sat., Sunday
POONA—7th Week at 'New Apollo'

A GREAT STAR PLAYS HIS GREATEST ROLE IN A STORY HE SELECTED HIMSELF

at the

NEW EMPIRE

3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

Fresh From A Sensational Triumph At The Radio City Music Hall!

CARY GRANT

in the stirring and thrilling romantic drama you will long remember.

MR. LUCKY

RKO Radio hit, with
LARAINE DAY
and a grand supporting cast

ON PATH TO GLORY!
MINERVA'S MAMMOTH HIT

PRITHVI VALLABH
Direction: SOHRAB MODI
17th WEEK OF CROWDS
NEW WEST END
Daily: 4, 7, 10 P.M.
Sat. Sun. Holidays 1 P.M.
Book in Advance.

2ND CROWDED WEEK!
MUSIC OF A MOTHER'S HEART!
Shree Ranjit's
'NURSE'
alias
'CHHOTI-MA'
Direction: C. A. DOSHI
Music: J. DUTTA
Starring:—
Khoorshid Aroon & PRABHA
Daily:—4, 7 & 10 P.M.
Sun. Mat. 1-30 P.M.
KAMAL

TILL FRIDAY ONLY
at Popular Prices
NOVELTY
THEATRE—GRANT ROAD
Daily at 6-30 p.m.
To-day Matinee 3-30 p.m.
UDAY SHANKAR
India Culture Centre Creations
SELECT PROGRAMME
DANCES & MUSIC
Popular Prices: Rs. 12, 6-8, 5. 4, 2-8, 1-4 and As. 10
Plans Open. Book Early
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

Youth at its GAYEST
Romance at its Cleanest
Mirth at its Best...

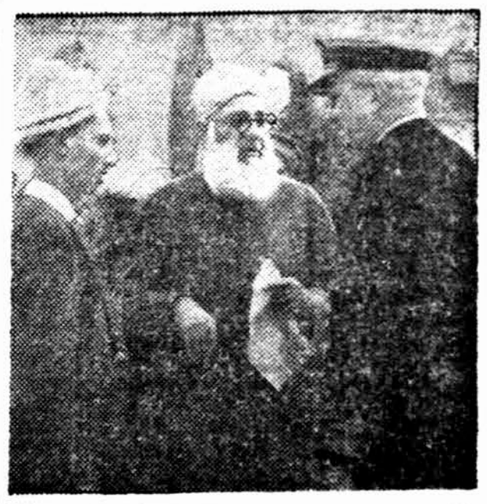
MEHBOOB Productions'

TAQDEER

Director: MEHBOOB
Motilal, Chandramohan, Charlie, Nargis
4TH WEEK
ROXY
Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Reservation: 9-30 to 12 & 3-30 to 6 p.m.

26th Week

RANJIT'S
TANSEN
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Matinee 1-30.
Advance Booking 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6.
ZENANA SHOW ON TUESDAY AT 1-30 P.M.
OPERA HOUSE
AJIT Release.



Vice-Admiral Godfrey, Flag Officer Commanding R. I. N., recently toured North Punjab to stimulate interest in the Navy. Here he is talking to an old influential notable of Shamsabad.

Australia And New Zealand Agree To Establish South Seas Regional Commission

CANBERRA, Jan. 21: The terms of the agreement reached by the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand announced to-day, reveal that both the countries agree that construction and use by any Power of naval, military and air installations in any territory under the sovereign control of another Power does not in itself afford the basis for post-war claims of territory. Among the points agreed upon is common action in matters of common control in the South-west Pacific.

Other points are: The two Governments will regularly exchange views on all Pacific islands' developments. Australia intends resuming as soon as possible the administration of its territories not yet occupied.

Disposal of enemy territory should be effected only with an agreement of Australia and New Zealand. There should not be any changes in the sovereignty and control in any Pacific islands without their agreement.

The main Pacific trust is the welfare of native peoples. Australia and New Zealand agree to promote the establishment of a South Seas Regional Commission.

In the peace settlement every government has a right to control immigration in its own territories.

All air transport services should be subject to the terms of a convention superseding the convention on aerial navigation. International air trunk routes should be operated by an international air transport authority.

Full control of all trunk routes and ownership of all aircraft and anciliary equipment to be invested in this authority and trunk routes to be specified by an international agreement.

The creation of an international air authority should be effected by an international agreement.

Sir Victor Sassoon On India's Industrialisation

HYDERABAD, (Dn), Jan. 21

Sir Victor Sassoon in an interview here said that if India was to progress industrially the best time for it would be the first decade after the end of the war. If India failed to progress then, the blame would rest on the youth as well as the capitalists of the country

He paid a tribute to the efforts made by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government to industrialise the Sate.—A. P.

ALLEGED "FALSE AGITATION" AGAINST DOCTOR

(From A Correspondent.)
MATHERAN, (By Mail.)

Under the auspices of the citizens and visitors of Matheran, a public meeting was held in Hope Hall Hotel compound, under the presidentship of Mr. J. R. De Souza on Monday. The following resolution was passed.

This meeting resolves that the Surgeon-General may be informed that false agitation against the Medical Officer, Dr Vaghmare, has been created by an interested party. This movement would interfere in the welfare of the public, hence a representation which is signed by several citizens and visitors and put before the meeting should be sent to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

INTER-UNIVERSITY SPORTS

MADRAS Jan 19: Five Universities, the Punjab, Lucknow, Travancore, Madras and Ceylon will take part in the Inter-University Athletic sports which will be held for the first time in Madras on January 28 and 29.—A. P.

8th HOUSEFULL WEEK!

CHARMING MUSIC Still makes it The RAGE of the CITY!

New Theatres'
WAPAS
Direction: HEMCHUNDER
Bharati Devi, Ashit-Baran, & Nawab
Music: BORAL
KRISHNA
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Mat. at 1 p.m.

Bombay Meets Waterloo On Matting Wicket

By J. C. MAITRA

So Bombay was routed in the Cricket Championship of India at Rajkot. The Western India States, with a mediocre side on the field brought about the downfall of the formidable ex-Champions and the recent conquerors of two Champion teams How did they do it and how could Bombay suffer such an ignominious defeat? Every one is asking this question. My only answer is—it is the matting wicket which is solely responsible for our disaster. I had expressed my apprehension in this respect long ago in these columns. The plain fact is that our batsmen and bowlers could not do on the matting wicket what they are capable of doing on turf. They were completely mastered by the bogey—with the result the home team did what they pleased with them.

WINNING OF TOSS DOES NOT HELP

Vijay Merchant, our Captain was lucky again with the spin of the coin. It helped him to take the first lease of the wicket. But it did not turn out to be of any advantage to our side. The first three wickets fell for 13 runs—Mistry, Sarwate and Anwar Hussain being the victims. One more—Rusi Mody, would have joined this list, if Shantilal had accepted a low catch in the slips offered by this batsman, when he had scored only 3. Four wickets for 20 would have been a dreadful state of affairs for Bombay But it would not have been a novelty. We have seen something of this nature only recently—89 for 5 against Baroda and 90 for 5 against Maharashtra—and that too on turf. Fortunately this did not happen.

JAYANTILAL PLAYS HAVOC

Jayantilal, who had caused this havoc in his 16 overs, including 6 maidens, for 14 runs, was removed and Mody and Merchant took all precautions to see that the bowlers did not get the better of them. Treating them—or rather the matting wicket—with the greatest respect they collected runs patiently by driblets. So cautious our batsmen were that they could compile only 165 runs by the end of the day—in 320 minutes! In the meanwhile, Vijay had succumbed. All that he could do was to contribute 53 off his own bat but the total was raised from 13 to 139 for the fourth wicket Jayantilal was again responsible for the dismissal and separation of the valuable partnership. With Merchant gone, Bombay's chances of victory became slender indeed. At any rate, there was little hope of a tall score from our side.

MODY'S CREDITABLE EFFORT

But the second day saw a worse collapse than it happened on the first day. The remaining 6 batsmen were skittled out for an addition of 90 runs only. Sayeed Ahmed, who had not captured a single wicket on the previous day, although he had bowled consistently well for 33 overs conceding only 27 runs, claimed 4 victims giving away 30 more runs. Jayantilal finished with the analysis of 56 overs, 19 maidens, 74 runs, 5 wickets.

The only batsman who covered himself with glory was Mody who had the distinction of scoring a century—128 to be exact. Ibrahim, Khot, Rangnekar and Raiji—the backbone of our batting strength—all failed miserably. Rusi Cooper who had shone so well in the previous matches, could not make the journey owing to private reasons. Mistry, who had taken his place, was a hopeless failure as aforesaid.

FAILURE OF GARUDACHAR

The team which could amass 735 runs against Maharashtra on a Bombay wicket, was out for 255—and that too without Amir Elahi against them. However it was hoped that Bombay would succeed in running through the home team which was without the services of Gul Mahomed, Kishenchand and Nyalchand, for a smaller figure. Garudachar, who was reported to be a terror on matting wicket was expected to do the trick. But it never came to pass. The Mysorean seemed to have left his bag of tricks at home and the leather refused to respond to his appeals! In 20 overs he gave away 64 runs without capturing a single wicket. Neither on matting nor on turf has he shown his destructive abilities so far as Bombay is concerned We do not know on what basis our selectors—and Merchant—reposed their confidence in him

A GRAND PARTNERSHIP

The home batsmen did practically what they pleased Two wickets down for 28 was an excellent start for Bombay no doubt But there ended our hopes Umer Khan and Prithviraj joined together to collar our bowling in a masterly fashion and raised the total to 341 before separation. The match was practically won by them Umer scored 136 and Prithviraj 174 both being dismissed by the skipper himself Had they not been dropped by Rangnekar and Mantri when they had scored 55 and 85 respectively, the match might have told a different tale But that was not to be. Umar survived to stay at the wickets for 385 minutes to hit 14 fours, while Prithviraj remained for 348 minutes reaching the boundary 16 times. It was a grand effort and no praise can be too high for the confident manner in which these two batsmen carried their side to victory.

A DESERVING VICTORY

With the loss of four batsmen only W.I.S.C.A. won the verdict and with it the Talim Trophy which is meant for the winners of the West Zone final. They fully deserved their victory. I only wish that Merchant had not persisted with Mantri after his repeated poor showing behind the stumps. He let us down badly also at Rajkot. One thing more is demonstrably clear. We have no slip fielders worth the name. It would be better to train some in a systematic way for the future. Where is the sense in putting in good country fielders like Rangnekar in the slips and missing valuable wickets of the opposing side through dropped catches? Matches are won and lost—it is well to remember—by good and bad fielding.

TURF v. MATTING

One thing is certain that if this match was played in Bombay instead of Rajkot the table would have been reversed against W.I.S.C.A. without a shadow of doubt. This brings me to the inevitable question, why should national matches be played on matting wicket at all? People accustomed to playing cricket on turf would very much like the abolition of the former. But the Board of Control cannot do so because it is not possible—or it is very expensive—to grow turf in certain parts of the country. Therefore matting wicket will continue to be our nightmare for many a year to come.

The supporters of matting wicket say that they are at a disadvantage when they have to play on turf. And that is why the matches are fixed alternately to suit the different types. We cannot therefore complain with any serious justification against the wicket. W.I.S.C.A. met with the same fate when they played in Bombay last time. They are now to meet the winners of the North Zone in the Inter-Zone semi-final. Who will be their opponents and where the engagement will be fixed we do not know yet. The only thing we know of is that the Inter-Zone final will be played at the Stadium next month. With Bombay out of it, I cannot say how popular it will be to the local fans. Still it will be worth staging here.

ORISSA CABINET EXPANSION?

More Congress M.L.A.'s Support Ministry

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The expansion of the Orissa Cabinet following further addition to the Ministerial Party is regarded as probable in informed political circles. Three more members of the Congress Party in the Orissa Legislative Assembly who are now in jail, namely, Mr. Mohandas, Mr. Ramnath Ratnaik and Mr. Fakira Behara, all Communists, have declared their intention to join the Ministerial Party according to information received in Calcutta by Mr. Pyari Shankar Roy, Parliamentary Secretary to the Orissa Government.

With the addition of these three members to the seven others who have already issued a statement explaining the reasons for their willingness to work the constitution in the present situation in the country, the strength of the Ministerial Party, it is stated, would stand at 37 in the House of 60.

It is learnt that an emergent meeting of the Cabinet is being held at the Government House, Cuttack, today to consider parliamentary development. Informed circles believe that the strength of the Cabinet is likely to be raised from three to five with the addition of one member from the present Coalitionists and one from among the new members joining the Coalition Party.

Mr. Pyari Shankar Roy is leaving for Cuttack to-morrow.—United Press.

CAMPBELL MEDICAL SCHOOL TO BE RE-OPENED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The Government of Bengal have, it is learnt, decided to issue orders for re-opening the Campbell Medical School on January 26.

The decision has been taken in view of the fact that the number of students, expressing regret for their unauthorised absence from classes and their desire to resume studies has now exceeded half the total strength of students."—A P

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.—The Urdu and Hindi sections of the Central Information Bureau will be shifted to Lahore from the 1st February to facilitate co-ordination in printing, editing Urdu and Hindi journals in Lahore.—Orient Press.

DEMAND FOR RATIONING AT NASIK

NASIK, Jan. 22.

It is expected that rationing of foodgrains will be introduced in Nasik City from April 1 next. A Rationing Officer has been appointed and the preliminary work of enumeration and census has already begun.

At a meeting of the citizens of Nasik City held here yesterday it was decided to wait on the District Magistrate in a deputation and to urge the early introduction of rationing of foodstuffs in view of the acute shortage prevailing here.—United Press.

FREE

EARN Rs TEN PER-DAY. You can easily earn Rs 10 per day without any investment in your spare time No labour No secrecy Thousands have been benefitted Ask for samples Full particulars sent FREE.

AMERICAN N. G. CO., P. B. 61, LAHORE.

NERO'S EMERALD

THE Roman Emperor Nero is said to have used a finely polished emerald as an eyeglass. In his day aids to eyesight must have been rare, but to-day many of us wear spectacles for one purpose or another. Yet our pince-nez, lorgnettes, monocles, or "horn-rims" form only a small part of the optical glass industry, the products of which are as various as they are important in War as in Peace. Industry needs microscopes, spectrophotometers, polarimeters, refractometers, photometers and pyrometers! The fighting services need lenses, prisms and mirrors for range and height finders, gun sights, cameras, field glasses, sextants and submarine and tank periscopes. When war broke out in 1914, more than 90 per cent. of optical glass required by Great Britain had to be imported. The result was a serious temporary shortage but British chemists, physicists and glass manufacturers set to work with such energy and resource that not only was the immediate supply problem solved, but British optical glass is to-day equal to that made anywhere in the world. Only chemical ingredients of the utmost purity satisfy the makers of our modern optical instruments and apparatus. The manufacturing processes demand the most accurate scientific control by the physicist and chemist. It is in large part due to the British chemist that you, perhaps, are able to read this type, or a British camera to take air photographs of the damage done to an enemy vessel by a torpedo sighted through the periscope of a British submarine.

ICI

No. 6 in the "Services of an Industry" series issued by

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LTD.

WORLD'S GREATEST GLAND TONIC! AT ALL CHEMISTS HERING & KENT. P.O. BOX 325-BOMBAY.

GOEBBELS' GAME UNMASKED

Spreading Peace Rumours To Sow Discord Among Allies

From Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent, London, January 21: Goebbels has evidently been encouraged by the "Pravda" incident to persevere in the dissemination of peace proposal rumours. His aim is palpably as useful to sow discord among Britain and Soviet Russia and the United States, and particularly between Britain and Soviet Russia, as is betrayed by the proposal that Germany should obtain "some freedom in the east."

This hotchpotch of suggestions many of which have been canvassed in some form or other at different times, is broadcast in the official German news service for overseas, but not distributed for home consumption. Whether or not there is, apart from the propaganda motive, any design to create an illusion that Germany is ready for a negotiated peace, the "proposals" will not merit a moment's consideration, much less an answer. The Germans should know that the Allies terms remain unconditional surrender.—Reuter.

Pas De Calais Attacked

LONDON, Jan. 22.

It is officially announced that strong formations of American heavy, medium, light and fighter bombers attacked Pas De Calais area yesterday. Six heavy bombers and two light bombers are missing Fourteen German aircraft were destroyed. R. A. F. medium, light and fighter bombers also made a series of attacks. Escort support and cover were provided by R. A F Dominion and Allied fighters. In addition to the eight bombers, three fighters are missing.

8 ENEMY RAIDERS SHOT DOWN.

Eight German aircraft were destroyed over Britain to-night, it is officially announced.

Full force of the London barrage seemed to be employed at one time during to-night's alert. The crash of guns increased as one or two raiders flew in high from the direction of the Thames estuary.

Two planes may have been brought down during the alert, according to reports of firewatchers.

One roof observer said, "A plane appeared to be brought down in one London area. There was a bright ball of fire in the sky. Sparks shot off from it as it fell earthwards leaving a trail like a Comet".—Reuter.

Wavell In A New Role

LONDON (By Cable).

Lord Wavell has used some of his leisure time in the days of peace in the pleasures of literary work, but generally he has treated of military affairs, writes the "Scotsman." Now he is to be seen in a new role, for he has compiled an anthology of poetry which will be published shortly. The anthology will perhaps gain added interest from the fact that its author set about his task purely from the point of self-interest and without any view to publication. He has an excellent memory, and at odd moments he jotted down snatches of many favourite poems which he recalled. The list grew until the entries ran into hundreds. This he sent on to his son He and his friends, to whom it was shown, urged that it should be published, and the collection will appear under the title of "Other Men's Flowers."

GREEK GUERILLAS DO THEIR BIT.

CAIRO, Jan. 21: Greek guerillas have defeated German forces which launched an attack on them three weeks ago from Spercheios region about 100 miles north-west of Athens. After suffering heavy losses the Germans were forced to withdraw to Lamia.—Reuter.

A law to control "cycle-rickshas" has been introduced with the publication in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of January 21 of the Bombay Public Conveyances (Amendment) Bill 1943. The Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920 has been amended so as to make its provisions applicable to and also to all other conveyances plying for hire on roads except motor vehicles tramways and railways.

NEWS IN BRIEF

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.—The Rt. Hon. Richard Casey assumed charge of the office of the Governor of Bengal this morning.—United Press

PESHAWAR, Jan. 21.—Sardar Saran Singh, Pleader, has been recommended by the Peshawar Congress Parliamentary Board as the final candidate for the by-election in the Sikh constituency. The other two candidates have withdrawn their names at the suggestion of Dr. Khan Sahib. The name of the Akali candidate is expected to be announced in a few days.—Orient Press.

Stir In London Indian Circles

Deputation To Parliament Members To Discuss Call-up Regulations

(From A Special Correspondent)

LONDON, January 22.

The amendment to British call-up regulations announced yesterday which affects, among other British subjects, Indians resident here for over three months, has caused big sensation among the Indian community. Public agitation over the case of Mr. Suresh Vaidya of the Editorial staff of the American "Time" and "Life", whose court-martial for refusing the call-up notice on political grounds is impending, continues.

Mr. James Maxton is arranging a meeting in the Commons Committee Room, next Thursday, of prominent Members of Parliament of the Independent Labour Party, the Commonwealth Party and the Labour Party to meet a deputation of Indians led by the Swaraj House to discuss the entire question of conscripting Indians residing in Britain. The Indian Freedom Campaign Committee is also sending an open letter to Mr. Churchill on this question, signed by leading British personalities.

TUSSLE BETWEEN MILLS AND CLOTH DEALERS EXPECTED

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21.

The latest news gathered from reliable commercial circles suggests that a serious crisis is likely to occur between the Ahmedabad mills and the cloth merchants in the near future. The main complaint of the cloth merchants is that the 40 per cent margin fixed by the cloth control order is not sufficient and most of the mills are giving first preference to their favoured parties in business transactions.

If this policy is continued by mills, the number of cloth shops are likely to be closed and merchants have raised a strong protest against the mills.

It is further understood that the zone scheme sponsored by the Textile Control Board is likely to be enforced in March and negotiations between the Textile Board and the cloth mahajans are going on in this connection as Mahajans have asked more concessions. It is also learnt that a proposal is under the consideration of the Government for not allowing more than 4 per cent to wholesale dealers within the zone of 150 miles.

It is understood that negotiations for adjustment of the differences are going on between the Mills and Mahajans.

It is understood that the Government is seriously considering to increase licence fee for wholesale merchants upto Rs. 1,000, for retailers to Rs. 250 and for hawkers to Rs. 125.

Edito. & Printer Fined

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.—Maulana Ahmad Ali, Joint Editor, and Mr. Atawar Rahaman, Printer and Publisher of the Bengali daily "Navayug", were sentenced to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, under the Defence of India Rules, to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment, each. They were prosecuted in connection with the publication of an editorial article in its issue of Oct. 12 last, in contravention of an order issued by the Government of Bengal, under the Defence of India Rules on October 8 last.

Kazi Nazrul Islam, another Joint Editor of the paper, who was also prosecuted in this connection, was acquitted.—A.P.

CHAVDIS LOOTED

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 21.

A police report says that armed men looted the chavdis at Chimgaon and Nidori, two villages in Kagal Jahagir, burnt down state papers and carried away arms at night.

Another gang attacked a country liquor shop in the village of Alte, two miles from Kolhapur.—A. P.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: Special general meeting and the third quarterly meeting to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. in the Mahasabha premises, Kuver Kunj, Parsi Colony, Dadar, Mr. V. S. Adinarayana will entertain with light music on the Guitar.

PETROL AND KEROSINE PRICES.

The Government of India announce an increase in the ex-main port pump price of motor spirit from Rs. 1-14-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 per gallon with effect from January 22 1944, says a press note.

The ex-main port installation prices of superior and inferior kerosine will remain unchanged.—A. P.

CHARITY RACES POSTPONED

RAWALPINDI, Jan 22: Sixteenth Pindi Gymkhana Races advertised for to-day in aid of Central Charities Fund (Rawalpindi District) have been postponed to January 29.—A. P.

SOCCER

BRISTOL, Jan 22.—The representative Soccer match resulted as follows: Football Association 2; R.A.F. 4.—Reuter.

REFORMIST BOHRAS BENT ON COMMUNAL UPLIFT

Conference Resolves To Take Steps: Appeal For Central Fund

After prolonged negotiations for a compromise between the Reformists and the Oppositionists in the Bohra community, which lasted for four days, the Dawoodi Bohra Conference, which was held in abeyance after its inception was resumed at Asma Building, New Nagpada, Bombay, on Saturday evening. Mr. Hatim Alavi presided and the Conference was attended by a large number of Bohra men and women of the Reformist section. The expected compromise did not materialise, so the Reformists decided to carry on with the plan chalked out by them.

The proceedings began with recitations and a discourse on education of women by Miss Zulekhia Vasi in English In the course of her dissertation Miss Vasi said that an educated mother in this generation would be the progenitor of an educated family. She emphasised the importance of girls' education and exhorted the Bohra community to wake up and start educating girls by establishing free schools for all Bohra girls. Her plan was to have schools in Bohra residential quarters, thereby bringing education to the very doors of the community.

Mr. Hatim Alavi addressing the gathering said that the Conference was adjourned with the hope that peace would reign again and the dissensions in the community be removed, but though some peace move by the oppositionists had been sponsored in a letter published in this afternoon's "Sanj Vartman", he said he could not lay any trust in it as to its authenticity as any such signed proposal was not received by them.

The person who is opposing the 'Dawat' tooth and nail is Salebhai Saheb, the Chief Amil of the Bohras of Bombay, he added. "We, however, remain as faithful as ever to the Dawat", continued the speaker. He said that it was futile to postpone the Conference any longer, and urged upon everyone to carry on the work of the Conference with patience.

UPLIFT OF BOHRAS

Dr. Zahirali Kaziji then moved the following resolution which amid other things stated: This Conference while realising the backward condition of the economic, social and political life of the Indian Muslim in particular and that of the community in general, expresses its full determination to remove all existing obstacles and to lead the community in the direction of achieving its proper position in matters, social, economical and political.

"This Conference further recognises the importance and the urgent need of modern education in the community, and considers it as a condition precedent to its progress, and further resolves to take such steps as are necessary to afford necessary facilities for the deserving youth of the community."

The resolution appealed to the community for funds and decided to constitute a Central All-India Organisation with headquarters at Bombay.

The aims and objects of the organisation would be to publish journals or periodicals, to establish hospitals, to develop and start industries in order to ameliorate the condition of poor Bohras, to eradicate unemployment and to provide cheap tenements.

Technical institutions, maternity homes and welfare centres would also be started.

An 'ad hoc' Committee to draw a Constitution and to collect an initial fund of Rs. 5 lakhs was appointed.

The resolution, which was carried with acclamation, expressed full faith in Mr. Hatim Alavi. The Conference will continue on Sunday evening.

Mr. Alavi's Contradiction

Mr. Hatim Alavi writes in the course of a letter regarding the interview with him published in Saturday's issue of the "Chronicle":—"Your reporter wanted a statement from me on the Bohra Conference. I told him I had none to give, but should he want to ask any elucidation on points hitherto uncovered, I shall be happy to do so. Being overbusy at the time your reporter was with me, I left him with a friend who volunteered to delineate a few of the lime spots of our movements for him. Perhaps what appears as my interview are the points discussed between him and the friend in question

Taking his good intentions into consideration I should have liked to remain silent but for the fact that the views expressed in this unfortunate interview are likely to create serious complications if not contradicted."

GADKARI WEEK

POONA, Jan. 22.—The 25th anniversary of the late Mr. R. G. Gadkari, a well-known writer of Maharashtra, will be celebrated here by holding a Gadkari week from January 23 to January 29. Three days of the week have been set apart for lectures, two days for Kavi Gayans (reciting Gadkari's poems) and the remaining two days for elocution competitions.—A.P.

CITY MARKETS

Bombay, Jan. 22.

BULLION: Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8-8-0 Dollar Sterling Cross Rate was 4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York. London Spot and Forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23-1/2d. and New York Silver stood at 44-3/4 cents. The local market was steady with a moderate business. Gold Ready was quoted at Rs 70-13 while delivery business was done at Rs. 70-5. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs 49. Ready Silver improved to Rs. 119 and delivery contracts were done at Rs. 116-8.

COTTON: The local Cotton Market was quiet to-day with increased selling and absence of any important buying March delivery opened at Rs. 468 and declined to Rs. 465 and later steadied at Rs. 465-8. The general sentiment is against any sustained improvement as increased arrivals are expected. Professional operators are not inclined to support the market and tired liquidation is damping enthusiasm.

The market finally closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
I. C. C. January	471	0	0
I. C. C. March	465	8	0
I. C. C May	465	0	0
I C. C. July	469	4	0

COTTON PARITY: Indian Cotton March Contract is below New York March 189 points at Exchange Rate 331

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bales
Total Receipts to 20 Jan. ...	605,252
Total Receipts last year	740,554
Estimated Mill Consumption	549,846
Estimated Stock	1,054,664

No Sale Of Egyptian Cotton

BOMBAY, Jan 19

An announcement from the office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, to-day says:—"Clarifying the press note issued from New Delhi on January 18 on the subject of the Foreign Cotton Control Order 1944, the Textile Commissioner explains that while information called for under the order is required by February 15, no sales of Egyptian cotton may be made on or after January 18 except under a licence issued by himself."—A. P.

THE BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

The Profits of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., for the year 1943 subject to audit, including the sum of Rs 2,43,-316-10-5 brought forward amounts to Rs. 21,24,007-13-2, which the Directors have disposed of as under:—

An ad-interim dividend was paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1943 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax which absorbed Rs. 3,00,000. Amount transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,000 Provision for Taxation Rs. 8,00,000 Bonus to Staff Rs. 1,80,000

The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1943 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of income tax amounting to Rs 3,57,584-10-2 and to carry forward Rs. 3,86,423-3-0 to next year's account.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL:—Rs. 5,62,50,000 Reserve Fund Rs. 5,85,00,000 Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts Rs. 213,26,78,000 Sundries Rs. 69,91,000 Total Rs. 225,44,19,000

ASSETS

INVESTMENTS:—Government Securities Rs. 133,69,60,000 Other Authorised Investments Rs 2,90,85,000

ADVANCES:—Loans Rs. 15,32,40,000, Cash Credits and Overdrafts Rs. 21,05,04,000 Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 4,36,20,000, Dead Stock Rs. 1,69,49,000 Sundries Rs 1,14,79,000

CASH:—In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India Rs. 42,58,60,000, Balances with other Banks Rs 2,67,22,-000 Total Rs. 225,44,19,000

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, Jan 20

	This week. £
Total Bullion	874,000
Public Deposits	11,000,000
(a) Other Deposits	230,000,000
Government Securities ..	204,600,000
(b) Other Securities	16,000,000
Notes, Gold and Silver Coin	33,500,000
Notes in Circulation	1,067,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	13.89 p.c.
(a) Other Deposits include Bankers	177,000,000
(b) Other Securities include Discounts and Advances	4,800,000
Total Deposits	241,000,000
Total Securities	220,600,000

BOMBAY TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs 50,00,000—(Rupees fifty lakhs only) of three months' Government of Bombay Treasury Bills will be received at the Offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay Calcutta and Madras up to 11 a.m. on Friday the 28th January 1944

Successful tenderers will be required to make payment and take up their bills on Monday the 31st January 1944 Other conditions are as usual.

****

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MARCH)

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

Previous Closing	19.95
To-day's Opening	20 00
Difference	+ 05
To-day's Closing	20.14
Difference	+.19

****

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

The market continued its upward trend with regard to the speculative as well as the principal sections and a large volume of business was recorded. Government Securities were unchanged.

Art—handmaid of Charity—No home for art—Increase in Entertainment Tax—Wanted exemption for the stage—Project of an art theatre—Music-congress in Bombay.

The "art for charity's sake" epidemic which broke out suddenly in Bombay in recent months is imperceptibly subsiding. The incident, which had precipitated it, was the tragic food situation in Bengal. Bengal was shocked by the season of death; Bombay started the season of dance. The death-roll in the east was balanced by the dance-roll in the west. The epidemic offered a field-day to some of the art-harvesters, publicity hunters and title-seekers and left the stage-struck amateurs expectant of another tragedy of famine or flood somewhere else in the country. But it must have, at the same time convinced the sincere social workers that Bombay has formed the peculiar habit of offering donations as a return of merriment. Why should the philanthropists eschew straight contributions which would ensure larger donations? The reply would be that art has fallen into hands which do not shudder at its prostitution.

For Charity's Sake

One of the evils of the age of capitalism is the aristocratic monopoly of art; and it is perpetuated by the charity-shows. The elite and the elegant, who are keen to capture the front rows and to hold a "parade of fashions" in front of proscenium, will never inquire whether the epidemics give any impetus to art. As a matter of fact, standards remain out of question when art is compelled to play the role of a hand-maid of charity; and so do the environments in which art should be presented.

Did the fastidious audiences that joyfully responded to the distress-signal from Bengal question, during the epidemic, the appropriateness of the environments in which their love for art shot up unexpectedly to the point of ebullience? Excelsiors and Capitols are known as cinema-houses and not as art-theatres and are available generally in the mornings. Charitable art during the epidemic, was, therefore, presented at the odd places and also at the odd hours. Bombay has not built a single model-theatre which art can claim as its home, because those, who lavishly contribute to the flood and famine relief, are not disposed to contribute to the art-famine relief fund. At least one theatre which would be reserved for dramatic performances, dance-recitals and music-concerts and which would bring art within the reach of the people of poor means is a crying need of Bombay.

Without Home

The current war has convinced the hesitant western world that art is a common heritage of the people and not an exclusive monopoly of the self-styled elite—the aristocracy. The trend of events gives ground for assumption that distribution of art in the post-war age will be on a democratic and equitable basis. In his article in the "New York Times" of 14-3-1943 Mr. Olin Downes has outlined the Mayor's scheme to convert the Mecca Theatre into a Municipal Art Centre in which music, drama and allied forms of stage entertainment would be offered to the public at prices within the reach of the small purses and much less than those charged by the existing institutions

"Art for the people" is the aim of the scheme of the Mayor of New York. "No art for the people" has been the watch-word of the Mayors of Bombay. But the Corporation might try to escape the reproach on the excuse that it has already passed a resolution regarding the construction of a Municipal Theatre and Hall in the heart of the city. The resolution was passed on 8TH DECEMBER, 1938, but it is lying in cold storage with the Municipality till to-day 23RD JANUARY, 1944. Probably the "head" of the city has not yet succeeded in locating its "heart".

New York has sighted, in the Mayor's plan for the Mecca Theatre, at least the partial solution of the inescapable social problem, but Bombay needs the conviction that the provision of artistic amenities is an inescapable social problem. It is surprising that none of the jaded Corporators who indulge in the academic discussions on slum-clearance, the organisation of vegetable, flowers, fruits and cattle shows and the provision of bakeries, dairies and laundries should have within these five years, tabled a single interpellation as regards the fate of the resolution. But the Corporation has no money to spend on art; on the contrary it loves to be profited by it, as it has already fixed its eye on the entertainment tax. Only recently the Chairman of the Standing Committee, while introducing the budget estimates for 1944-45, referred to the increased taxation on entertainments and opined that the Corporation can very well lay a claim to the increased receipts or, at any rate, to a substantial portion thereof.

Mr. Downes has, in support of the Mayor's plan, argued that in Europe State-subsidised institutions of the kind with annual appropriations from the taxes have been operating for centuries and that in normal times European life is inconceivable without them. In India the Government and the Municipalities are vieing with one another in their aversion for art. The former has, on the other hand, exploited art as a source of revenue by imposing tax on entertainments and now the Government of Bombay have ordered enhancement of the latter.

Burden Of Taxation

The Government are not justified in taxing art when they have not provided any artistic amenity to the people. The privileged class of the Malabar Hills and Cricket-Clubs will not feel the pinch of increased taxation but the people of the poor and even moderate means to whom art is a greater necessity will be hit hard by the additional burden. Mr. George Bernard Shaw was reported to have strongly protested in 1942 against the proposed tax on musical instruments; but unfortunately there is no Shaw in Bombay to raise his voice against the increase in the entertainment tax.

The entertainment tax is a burden on art. With its increased rate it will give a set-back to it. The Government ought to have exercised, discrimination between the various forms of entertainment for the purposes of taxation. The Cinema-industry has stabilised itself and is in an enviable position to collect the increased dues from the audiences, but in spite of that it should not be encumbered with taxation Music is trying to regain its place on the stage, dance has just begun to wobble about and the dramatic art is struggling hard to survive the stiff competition with its formidable rival —the talkie. If the Government are not prepared to encourage these arts in any way, they ought to desist from hampering their course by burdening them with taxation

The few dramatic companies to which goes the credit of the survival of the stage, will, on account of the increased rate of taxation, find themselves in an awkward position. They will have either to raise their tariff and to face the consequences of reduced clientele or to lower the same and to run the risk of deficits. The stage demands, for the sake of its very existence, exemption from the entertainment tax and also some relief from the stringent licensing regulations. Will the Government respond to its cry?

Vikrama Theatre

A State or Municipal theatre is inconceivable in Bombay under the present circumstances. But the citizens can build one of their own and here is a splendid opportunity for them to do so. The current year in the Indian calendar completes the second Millennium of the era of the great monarch Vikramaditya The lead in the matter of the celebration of the unique national event is taken by the Bombay Field Club A project for an art theatre as a commemoration of the Second Millennium is the central item in the scheme of celebrations. The institution, which will be designated as "Vikrama Kala Mandir" will be an appropriate memorial to the monarch who was a great patron of drama and other fine arts.

Bombay has subsidised and stabilised some of the art, cultural and educational institutions even outside its limits. It has provided social clubs, gymkhanas and swimming pools for its citizens but has not appreciated the cultural values of an art-theatre. The Vikrama Kala Mandir as a commemoration of the Second Millennium will augment the prestige of Bombay as a premier city of India and as an art-institution it will fill a conspicuous lacuna in its cultural life. It will be an ideal centre for dramatic performances, dance-recitals, music-concerts and art exhibitions and will, thus, form a focal point of the artistic life of the city.

Festivals of art are said to be the main items on the programme of the celebrations Bombay ought to ensure their success It contributes to charity through art. It should now contribute its maximum to the project for a "home of art" through art. The mercantile and commercial community especially, which celebrates the first day of the year of Vikram's Era as the New Year's Day with enthusiasm, should not fail to celebrate the Second Millennium with greater enthusiasm and to commemorate the same in the concrete shape of an art-theatre.

Festival Of Music

One of the functions in the celebrations part of the programme is an All-India Music Congress which will be held at the Convocation Hall of the University of Bombay from Thursday, January 27 to Tuesday, February 1. About thirty well-known musicians—vocalists as well as instrumentalists—from the different parts of India are expected to participate in it. Appearance of several musicians of note on a common platform will be a rare event in Bombay. The Congress has also a programme of papers and discussions on some important aspects of music. As a festival of art it will offer an excellent opportunity to Bombay to listen to the classical music rendered by some of the leading artistes in their individual style.

Classical music of India has retained its purity and integrity through ages and is standing its ground so well against the aggression of the film and light music, because it has been in the safe custody of the traditional exponents. It is gratifying to note that celebrations committee has fixed high standards of art and has restricted the scope of the Congress to the classical art only. The second Millennium of the Vikrama Era is an occasion for India to reaffirm her faith in the classical arts and to resolve to esteem them as her precious heritage. It should also remind the modernists, adventurers and commercialists that tampering with classical arts is an act of sacrilege.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I am sorry due to very little space at our disposal, it has not been possible, of late, to publish your contributions in these columns. However, I shall try in future, to reserve some space for you. So please do continue to write for your "Corner", and send me your attempts as often as you can.

* * *

Brother Shantilal Shamji Vikram (15 years), of Cutch Mandvi, writes:—

India is my Motherland. On its upper west coast is a place called Cutch. It is situated in the north of Gujarat and Kathiawar. There is only the Bay of Cutch between these two places. That is my native place.

Cutch is an independent state. In it are used special coins—'Panchia', 'Kori' and others. The 'Pachia' and 'Kori' are silver coins and the other coins are copper ones.

The capital of Cutch is Bhuj which is situated almost in the centre of the State. Here lives His Highness Maharaja Saheb Vijayarajaji Saheb with his big family in a very beautiful palace. This palace is worth visiting.

There are two Railway Services in Cutch. One is from Bhuj to Kandla (the chief port), via Anjar. The other is from Tuna to Bhachan. There are also Motor Bus Services in every part of Cutch

The "Vijaya Vilas Palace," built by His Highness, at a distance of about five miles from Mandvi is quite charming. Everyone would like to see it. And the Courts of Cutch are there in every chief city of the District.

I request all the members of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association and readers of the "Children's Own Corner" and of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" that if they get a chance of visiting any place in the neighbourhood of Cutch, they should surely come to Cutch also.

* * *

Brother Iswori Lall Shrestha (16 years), of Katmandu, Nepal, writes:—

In our Katmandu, on its western corner, is Swayambhu Hill. The hill is about 1,000 feet high from the sea level. There is a fine staircase leading to the top of the hill.

Colonel Hill Monument, Honavar
(Drawn by Hoosein M. Sukri, 14 years).

Santa Cruz Side
(Drawn by Ganesh R. Kulkarni, 13 years)

This is a very famous hill on account of its being a sacred place of the Buddhists. On the top of the hill, there is a big golden temple—in the shape of a "Stupa".

Around this temple there are four golden images of Buddha. Accompanying these images are also the images of 'Tara'. There are many other temples and memorials, too, which one would like to see.

Many a great 'Lama' of Tibet come to visit the place. Besides them pilgrims from different countries also come to see it. I hope you too will come to Nepal to see the place as well as a number of other arts of Nepal

* * *

Brother Ramesh Thakur (17 years), of Surat, has sent the following story:—

Once upon a time there was a boy named Ramu. He always derived fun from teasing animals. While passing by the road, he would hold the tail of a cow or give blow to a donkey and thus get joy.

One day Ramu was going to the school. He saw a dog sleeping on the road side. Ramu searched for a stone but did not find any. So he took his shoe off and threw it at the dog.

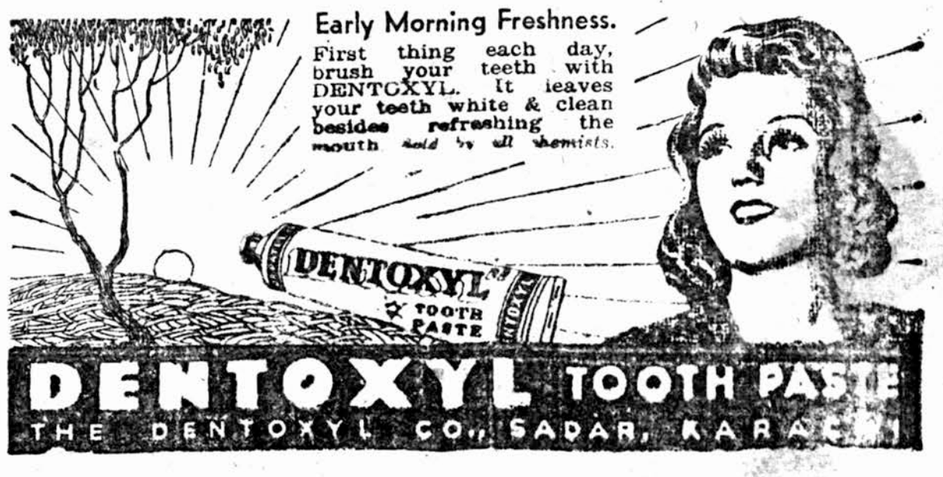
Now the dog was hungry. He thought that a bread was thrown at him. So at once the dog caught the shoe in his mouth and ran away in an adjoining street. Poor Ramu was left behind, weeping and crying

* * *

More attempts by our young writers will be published some other time. And have you joined the great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, or not yet? Please send for its full particulars, giving your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamp for postage, from the address given below.

Then, can I be of any service to you? Don't you ever feel shy in writing to me whatever you will and whenever you like Your letters are always welcome.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving Dada
"GULISTAN," KHAR-BOMBAY 21.


Early Morning Freshness.
First thing each day, brush your teeth with DENTOXYL. It leaves your teeth white & clean besides refreshing the mouth Sold by all chemists.
DENTOXYL
TOOTH PASTE
DENTOXYL TOOTH PASTE
THE DENTOXYL CO., SADAR, KARACHI
Govt. Controlled Prices of Rs. 1/6/- per Tube. Sold Everywhere.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"Have you seen Uday Shankar?"

"Oh yes, Fifi, darling. Isn't he absolutely cute? I wish he could come to the Club on a dance evening. It would be thrilling to do a tango with him."

★

Dancer Who Does Not Dance!

It is the misfortune of Uday Shankar (as of all other great artists in this age of plutocracy) to have his shows patronised by the members of the Sharkskin-and-gold-border-sari brigade who still cannot tell 'Kathakali' from 'Kala-Azar' and 'Bharat Natya' from 'Bharat Mata.' But 'Fifi darling', (and all the other 'darlings' of Bombay Society) will be disappointed to learn that he cannot oblige them by turning up at the Club on a dance evening. Moreover, even if he turned up at the Club, it would be far from thrilling to do a tango with him. For the horrible, disillusioning truth is that Uday Shankar, the world famous dancer, cannot dance—not even an elementary fox-trot! If he even stepped on a polished dance floor, he is sure to slip and fall.

Addressing an informal joint meeting of the Progressive Writers' Association and the People's Theatre Association, Uday Shankar confessed (among other things) that he did not know ball-room dancing at all. Once he had a desire to learn it while he was in Europe but the great Pavlova (Bless her soul!) whom he was then partnering in her Indian dances threatened to give him the sack if he ever thought of going in for the cheap acrobatics of the western ball-rooms or even ballet-dancing. "I went to your country to learn from your great dancers", she said, "Why should you run after foreign dances when there is all the wealth of dance art to be acquired in your own land?"

Another important (almost sensational) statement he made at this function was that he was no classical dancer. He had never learnt nor did he follow any particular classical dance technique, though he had freely 'borrowed' from 'Kathakali', 'Bharat Natya', 'Manipuri', etc. He respected the traditional arts but at the same time he felt they have to be adapted to the changing needs of the times. But he was against 'Europeanisation' of Indian art. The only important thing he had learnt from the west, he said, was discipline and organisation.

★

The Dreamer And His Dream

Like all artists Uday Shankar has a dream which he shared with Progressive Writers and People's Theatre workers. It is to be able to use the medium of dance not merely for entertainment but for the education of the masses. And in his concept of "education", Shankar includes the development of the aesthetic sense, the appreciation of beauty and rhythm and, above all, the sharpening the creative urges of life.

His "Uday Shankar Culture Centre" at Almorah is only the partial realization of his dream. His ideal is to have a series of such Centres all over India. But, for the present, the one at Almorah occupies his complete attention. He has great faith in his students who, he said, are not being *taught but helped* to develop their own creative and artistic tendencies. Most of the items in the "Voice of India" ballet, he revealed, were composed by the students themselves and only 'polished' and improved by Shankar.

In the course of the discussion, Comrade S. A. Dange, the well-known Communist leader, urged Shankar to study the influence of industrialisation on Indian life and to reproduce and represent the new tensions and tendencies of metropolitan life in his dance creations.

One of the questions asked was: Are all the old classical *mudras* valid in the context of modern life? Shankar replied that some of them which represented universal and eternal concepts could still be used while new ones certainly could be introduced to meet the demands of the new life.

★

From Shadowplay To Cinema Screen

Nearly fifty thousands saw, appreciated and admired the Ramleela shadowplay at the Brabourne Stadium. Much printer's ink already has been spilt over it by columnists and critics and, therefore, there is no point in my elaborating on the universally—accepted verdict that the shadowplay represents the apex of Shankar's career—as an artist, as a showman and as a friend of the people. To my mind, it is as great a work of genius as the best of Walt Disney's creations like "Fantasia" and "Bambi."

And, like Disney's cartoons, the shadowplay is a co-operative enterprise, not a one man's show. Having been 'back-stage' on several nights, I can say that every single member of the troupe deserves credit for the success of the shadowplay. Never before have I seen a team of artistes working so perfectly, so conscientiously, with so much of disciplined harmony, working on their own without any prompting. Shankar is lucky in having such a wonderful batch of boys and girls to work with him

Its limitations (again like the limitations of Disney's medium), however, are also obvious. It lends itself only to simple themes and stories with which every one is familiar Hence the tremendous success of "Ramleela", particularly in U. P. but in Bombay people were more impressed by the technical novelty than by the emotional content. Ibsen's "Doll's House" or Shaw's "Man and Superman" are, of course, not capable of being represented on the shadowstage. But still I am not convinced that for all times Shankar will have to stick to mythology for the subject matter of his shadowplays. Even politics need not be taboo. Indeed, can there be a more popular theme for a shadow-play than, for instance, the historic Dandi march?

UDAY SHANKAR

Would it be thrilling to do a tango with him?

One thing more I would like to say. Shankar is unfair to his own standards of perfection by not arranging for a commentary and songs to match the excellence of his "shadowplay". A dance-drama created by Shankar needs voices like Saigal and Juthika Ray to provide the vocal accompaniment.

Watching the shadowplay, I was struck by what I can describe only as "the cinematic sense" of Uday Shankar. All the trickeries and wizardries of the movie camera are used by him to give movement and heighten the dramatic effects in his shadowplay. Trucking, panning, 'zoom' shots, low angle effects, composition, 'Gregg Tolandish' persective, wipes and fade-outs are all there. And there are few more impressive 'montage' scenes on the screen than the scene of Rama's army being mobilised—what an effect he creates with a dozen characters by judicious change of angles at which the marching shadows appear on the screen!

I am convinced, after seeing the shadowplay, that if and when Shankar gets a chance to produce a film of his own he will give us an artistic masterpiece comparable to his ballets and his shadowplay.

Sometime ago there was some talk of Shankar and his Centre artistes making a film. The script was written in complete detail, the sets and costumes were designed, even rehearsals had been started. Then something happened. What happened? One should like to know.

Shankar and his art belong to the people. But they will reach the people in fullest measure only through the medium of the film. Shankar owes it to his countless fans to produce a film. The film-producers owe it to themselves to give him all facilities to produce it. For, there is no doubt that a Shankar film will be a hit—not only in India but also abroad!

★

Panth The Poet

Has the location of one's ancestral home something to do with the flowering of personality? Uday Shankar's family comes from Jessore in Bengal—the same district that produced the genius of Rabindranath Tagore. And the Kumaon hills of U. P. have contributed three important personalities to contemporary India—Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, the Congress stalwart and ex-Premier of U. P.; Puran Chander Joshi, the Secretary of the Indian Communist Party; and Sumitranandan Panth, the greatest living Hindi poet, who happens to be in Bombay at the moment.

Poet Panth is collaborating with Uday Shankar in developing a drama section at the Almorah centre and it was lucky for his admirers in Bombay that Shankar brought him along with him.

Sumitranandan Panth is not only a poet but also looks like a poet. He has dreamy eyes and long hair which gives him almost a woman-like appearance, he is soft-spoken, mild-mannered and gentle in argument. But in his mental equipment he has much more than poetic fancy. He is armed with a life-time of serious study in philosophy, metaphysics, political science, economics—even Marxism.

He does not like to talk about himself, insisting that not individual lives but social and mass movements are worthy of study. But he was persuaded to relent when I assured him that the ideological development of a poet like him was but symbolic of the evolution of the social and political attitudes of his people.

Born 43 years ago in Kansani, a village in Kumaon, young Sumitranandan was brought up in the lap of nature. The glory of the Himalayas provided the necessary inspiration for his earliest poems. From Kumaon he migrated to Benares for college education and the impact of the hitherto unfamiliar urban life released his creative energy. He avidly devoured Tennyson, Keats and Shelly, the latter two being his particular favourites. Tagore, of course, was one of the major influences and so was Tolstoy whose persimistic and ultra-moral philosophy gave many a sleepless night to the youthful idealist. Strangely enough it was a study of the Upanishads that saved him from the obsession with the sense of "sin' and 'morality'. The political upsurge in the country turned his thoughts towards the problem of national freedom but his general approach to life upto the end of 1930 was that of an aesthete and an idealist.

Then he discovered two things—Marxism and the village! A study of Marxist literature weaned him away from the web of metaphysics and mysticism and gave his hitherto vague ideology a clearer direction. And the several years he spent in a village brought him face to face with both the misery and the fundamental beauty of the life of the masses, thus turning an aesthete into a friend of the people, who not only sympathised with them but also understood their problems. Also he gradually shed the mantle of individualism (the most difficult task for a poet) and found that his creative energy could find a socially useful channel only by completely identifying himself with the life and movements of the people. (It is interesting to note that Josh, the greatest living Urdu poet, and Panth, the greatest living Hindi poet, have both been moving further and further away from romanticist and classical traditions and giving their poetry a progressive and purposeful content.)

This new role, he feels, he can play adequately only through the medium of drama. That is why for the last two years he has been concentrating his attention on writing plays instead of poetry. He has written four so far, "Srashta" (creator), depicting the revolt of the artist; "Chhaya" which represents middle-class life as a shadow of the past; "Chauraha" (cross-roads) which dramatizes the ideological and social conflicts and contradictions of to-day; and, "Khandar" (Ruins), is a vision of the future which will be born out of the debris of the present social system. All these plays, in course of time will be staged by the Uday Shankar Culture Centre. It is also possible that Panth might write a shadowplay, using Shankar's "Ramleela" technique for representation of a modern instead of a mythological theme

Panth the poet had already given a new direction and a new content to Hindi poetry. The contributions of Panth the dramatist will be awaited with more than ordinary interest.

FAYAZ KHAN

Out of suffering .... a melody!

★

A Maker Of Melodies

In town last week was another great artist—heard by tens of thousands, but seen by very few!

The cover page of the current issue of "The Indian Listener" has already familiarised the radio fans with the impressive (almost formidable) features and the 'music-drunk' face of the veteran musician, Ustad Fayaz Khan. At 62 he is still in fine fettle and those who had recently heard him in concerts or on the radio are agreed that he retains his old mastery of the subtle nuances of the Indian classical *ragas*.

But Fayaz Khan is more than a musician. He is an Indian and proud of it. In these days of disruptive tendencies gaining upper hand not only in politics but even in the sphere of culture and art, a personality like his stands like a firm rock, unmoved by sectarian prejudices and passions.

A descendant of the great Tansen, Fayaz Khan (like his illustrious forbear) represents the essential unity of Indian culture as seen in the evolution of Indian music. A devout Muslim himself, pronouncing the difficult "Sheen" and "qaf" sounds in his songs in the manner of a master of Arabic diction, Fayaz Khan has far more admirers and pupils among Hindus than among Muslims. Like the other great Muslim musicians, Allahdiya Khan and Abdul Karim Khan, Fayaz Khan belongs to India—not to one particular community.

A friend interviewed the maestro at his Bombay residence and asked him his opinion about the allegation that Hindus and Muslims had nothing in common between them. Fayaz Khan said he was surprised people talked like that when all the Indian arts, specially music, provided irrefutable evidence of a national culture having been evolved by the joint efforts of Hindus and Muslims.

Fayaz Khan is a patriot to the core and passionately loves everything Indian, often proudly exclaiming, "*Hamara Hindustan bhi ajeeb mulk hai*" (our India is a wonderful country). When my friend suggested he should hear the records of Central Asian music, he admitted it would be an interesting experience but frankly asserted, '*Such poochho to Hindustan ke bahar sangit hai hi nahi*'. (If you ask me the truth, there is hardly any music outside India) And when he was told that Maulana Azad was one of the admirers of his music, he was visibly moved and exclaimed "It is my good luck. I am honoured."

There are many stories told of Fayaz Khan's phenomenal generosity. It is said that once he earned nearly a lakh from a series of concerts and gave away most of it to charity. If he finds any people anxious to hear him but unable to afford tickets for his concert, he insists on taking them in free. That is why organisers of his concerts try to hustle him in the hall through a side-door.

A poignant personal tragedy—the death of his beloved daughter—is said to have profoundly influenced Fayaz Khan and given his recent musical renderings a ring of pathos that adds a peculiarly human and tender quality to the perfect timbre of his well-known voice.

Out of the suffering of Fayaz Khan the man rises the beautiful melody of Fayaz Khan the artist.

BLIND-FLYING IS AN EYE-OPENER

The Naval pilot lowered a shield over his eyes, adjusted a pair of telephones over his ears and opened up the throttles of his engines.

The big aircraft began to move across the airfield guided by it 'blind pilot. From that moment, throughout a journey thousands of feet above half-a-dozen English counties, until the aircraft was back in front of the hangars, safely landed with the engines ticking over, the man in charge had no sight whatever of anything except the instruments in front of him. Both the take-off, the journey, and the landing, had been accomplished 'blind.'

This was one of the illustrations of instrument flying technique which was recently demonstrated to me when I visited the Navy's 'blind' Flying School. It was part of the instruction which Naval pilots are taking in conjunction with the rest of their training and which is enabling them to fly safely on operations in weather which a few years ago would have been suicidal. The miracle of the 'Beam Approach' is naturally, an 'eye-opener' even to the experienced pilot. I had myself some hours of Service flying experience before I took this course but I was astonished by how little I knew about instrument flying.

This is not, of course, the only type of 'blind' flying which is taught at this School, but it is sufficiently sensational to make its accomplishment interesting. Nor does the ordinary training programme provide for a completely 'blind' take-off and return. The eye shields are generally lowered after the aircraft has taken off, and removed a few feet above the ground when landing.

Mile After Mile Through Cloud

The secret lies in a radio beam which emanates in a straight line from both sides of the airfield. As my 'blind' pilot opens the throttles he hears in his telephones the steady note which indicates that he is flying down centre of the beam's path. Listening to this note, and holding the aircraft with the directional gyro, made it easy for him to steer a straight course. With his other eye on the artificial horizon, which gave him his fore and aft attitude he could tell as certainly as I myself, sitting behind him, that we were in the correct position for take-off.

As soon as we left the ground throttles were eased back and a steady climb was made to 1,000 feet. Thereafter we continued to climb, steering half-a-dozen different courses on my direction. We flew into cloud and continued for mile after mile through Himalayan ranges of enfolding vapours, occasionally catching a glimpse of the English countryside thousands of feet below. In half-an-hour I was completely lost, and would have had no idea how to find the home airfield again. I then told my 'blind' pilot that I would like to return home, and the whole uncanny business started again.

The aircraft was taken down steadily through the clouds, flying on straight courses like a hound on a strong scent. Quite suddenly, and before I realised it, we were over the airfield once again. Directly over it so that a stone dropped from the cabin would have fallen among the hangars. Thereafter a 30 deg. turn was made to starboard followed almost immediately by a turn of 210 deg. to port which brought us back over the field. We were down now to 1,000 feet when once more a turn to starboard and another to port brought us in for the last time. I saw the airfield 3,000 yards away at 600 feet.

We were flying directly towards it. For one nerve-wrecking moment I nearly grasped the second control column and took over as we sped barely fifty feet above some tree-tops. It seemed too incredibly dangerous that the man who was flying the aircraft was unable to see these obstructions. A second later the airfield boundary was crossed, and crossed at

By 'STRING-BAG'

a point within ten yards of where I had been told we should come in. The engines were still on quarter throttle.

Easy To Understand

In this position we literally flew on to the ground and, as was natural, bounced back into the air again. It was an anxious moment, but not for the pilot. On re-contracting the deck the throttles were eased back, and then back again. Still without any alteration to altitude the aircraft continued its course, now with its under-carriage rumbling over the earth. The tail began to sink, and at last the throttles were slammed back and the brakes applied. With a grin the pilot turned to me and said: 'I shall now taxi her back to the hangars.' He did.

It was a remarkable demonstration, but it seemed less remarkable after I had taken over the controls and repeated the exercises myself.

Admittedly I did not put down the eye shields until after I had taken-off, and I funked attempting a completely 'blind' landing, but I did succeed in putting the aircraft in position with the wheels only eight feet above the ground before I raised the blinkers.

The radio beam is easy to understand after very little practice. If the pilot wanders to one side of it the steady note in his telephones merges into dots, while on the other side he will hear dashes. To centralise one's self is consequently a simple matter. The final adjustments of height during the approach is achieved in an equally understandable way.

At about 3,000 yards from the airfield one hears over the steady note of the beam a bell-like signal which is the outer marker. By continuing on exactly the same course one waits for the inner marker, which has its own distinctive note as it is crossed, and upon hearing this the pilot knows that he has crossed the boundary of the airfield. If the outer marker is passed at 600 feet—which is a simple adjustment after the first trial run—a steady descent to 100 feet when the inner marker should be heard, is only a matter of throttle adjustment.

Not Only Possible, But Safe

In any normal weather conditions the ground should be visible from this height, and it was only for demonstration that the very experienced pilot brought the aircraft actually on to the ground and proved that the feat was not only possible but safe.

The importance of accurate instrument flying for pilots cannot be overstressed. During many operations the only visual contact they may have with the earth is a dim prospect of white wave caps immediately below. Without landmarks to check navigation, without a horizon on which to fly, reliance can only be placed upon the aircraft's instruments. Until a pilot can fly a course to within 2 deg. and to within twenty feet of any given height, and do this completely 'blind' he is not considered competent.

That is why aircraft which have not seen their parent ship for hours, and have had no visual check on their position almost invariably find their way safely home. It is no good having an accurate navigator in the back seat unless the pilot can rigidly fly the courses which are given to him. The combination of the pilot and the observer in Naval aircraft is supreme, and this Instrument Flying School helps to make it so.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
I HAVE ALL MY CLOTHES CUSTOM-MADE!
IT'S TOO BAD NOTHING READY-MADE WILL FIT YOU BUT A HANDKER-CHIEF!
GLADYS PARKER
8-27

End Of Italy's Political Playboy

Count Ciano, the first Axis boss to be sentenced to death, is not so much a criminal as a fool, writes Ward Price in the "Daily Mail."

Hitler called him that in the famous row they had at Salzburg in August 1939 when Ciano told him that Italy was not ready to go to war.

For months afterwards Ciano was making acid anti-Nazi wisecracks at Roman dinner tables.

He was the world's most successful political playboy. He had great times while they lasted.

At the age of 22, he was a dud playwright and dramatic critic of a thirdrate newspaper in Rome. At 32 he was Foreign Minister and for seven years, until February 1943, he lived among the great ones of the earth. Then he was pushed into the background as the Italian Minister to the Vatican.

By political graft he became about the richest man in Italy. He also acquired the title of Count and the Order of Annunziata which gave him the rank of "cousin" to King Victor Emmanuel.

All this was due to the fact that he had married Edda Mussolini, the Duce's feminine double and daughter by the Russian woman he met in Switzerland as a young man. "I took you from the gutter, I can throw you back there," Mussolini used to shout at him in the frequent scenes they had about Ciano's infidelities to his wife.

ASS IN WOLF'S CLOTHING

The Duce never forgave his son-in-law for taking sides against him in the Fascists Grand Council that turned him out last July.

When Mussolini started his aggressive expansionist policy in 1935, Ciano was his zealous supporter. He went on to raise the cry for "Corsica, Nice and Tunis."

As the war began to loom ahead in 1939, he developed cold feet though his old arrogance revived in June 1940 when it began to look as though everything was over bar looting.

Wrapped as he was in his daughter Edda, the Duce groomed the young Galeazza Ciano to be his successor. This young man used to pose ridiculously, strutting about imitating Mussolini, stretching his thick short neck in order to stick out his chin, and copying all the Duce's operagestures.

It is good omen that Axis wolves are beginning to devour each other, though Ciano was never more than an ass in wolf's clothing and his death sentence may prove a precedent for others that are deserved by more evil deeds than his.

WISH YOU ALL A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Smashing Reduction In Prices

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE
(Hyposalt)

All Grades { PHOTOGRAPHY, B. P., ANALYTICAL

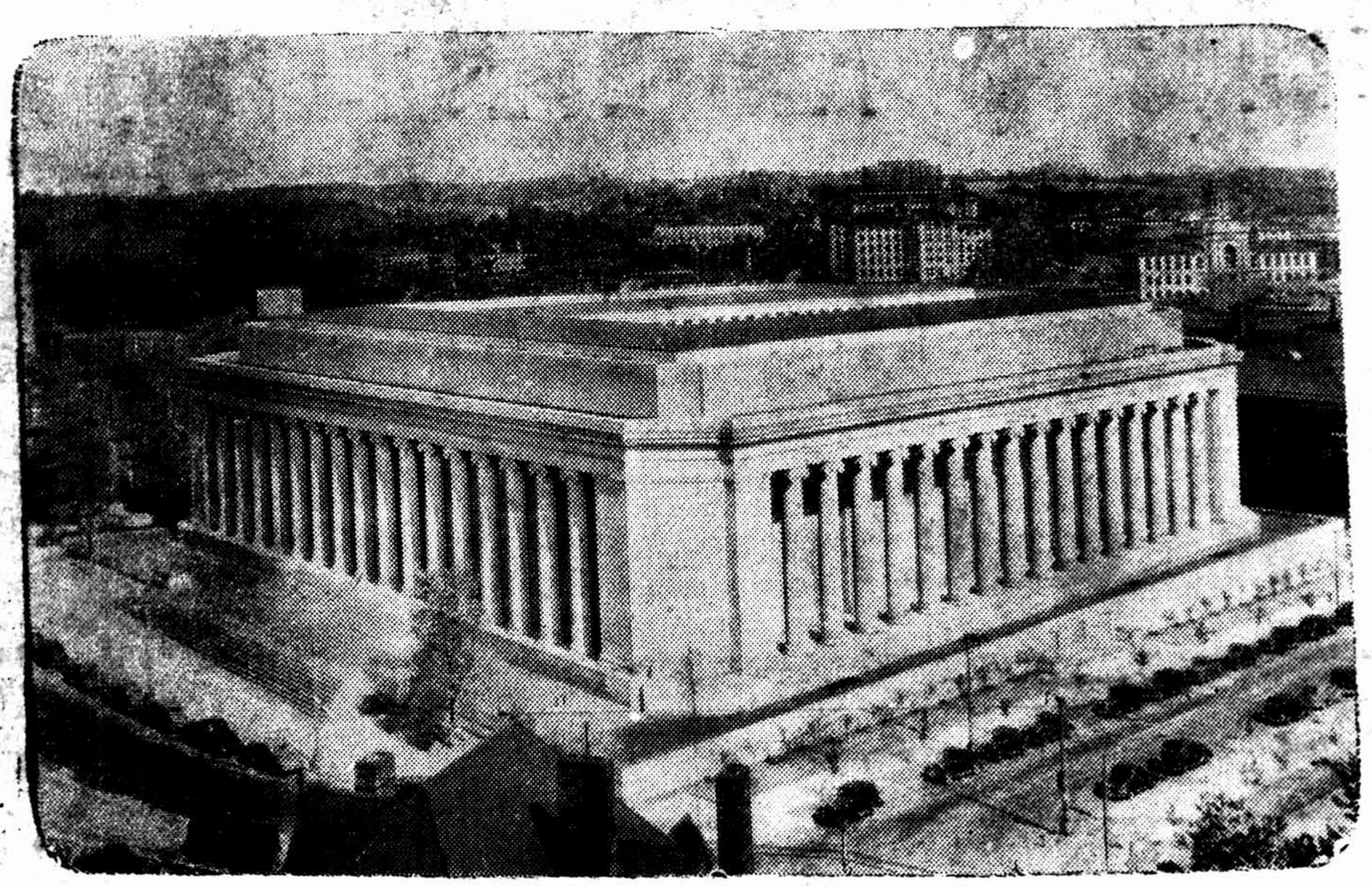
Terms moderate and most competitive.
We guarantee our Hypo Salt compares very favourably with foreign stuff.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

SHAMBHU NATH & SONS, LTD.
AMRITSAR

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Registered No. B. 4666



The beautiful new Grecian-style home of the Mellon Institute.

Where Science Helps In Peace And War!

One of America's most interesting contributions to modern industry and industrial methods is the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, located at Pittsburgh in the eastern part of the U.S.A. Although hardships and disappointments marked the early stages of its development, the institute has forged ahead until today it is blazing a trail along scientific lines for the benefit of industry in every country.

The father of the idea was Robert Kennedy Duncan, who had been a high-school instructor in chemistry and physics. Studying the relation of chemistry to industry in Europe for a U. S. magazine in 1905 and 1906 through visits to European factories, laboratories and universities, he was impressed with the spirit of co-operation that existed between technology and science, which made for the advancement of both. He became convinced that the whole industrial world would benefit greatly if industry would employ technology in place of the rule-of-thumb production practices then generally followed.

In the following year, as professor of industrial chemistry at the University of Kansas, in mid-western United States, he subjected his concept to tests. The wealthy brothers Andrew W. and Richard B. Mellon in 1910 invited him to put his idea into effect on a broader scale at the University of Pittsburgh. Under this sponsorship' "industrial fellowship" was promoted in 1911, and the Mellon brothers became convinced that Duncan's procedure was sound—it served both to benefit the public through the industrial application of scientific accomplishment and to train young men for research careers.

In 1913 they founded Mellon Institute and later placed the industrial fellowship system on a a permanent basis. The organisation carried on its work as a part of the University of Pittsburgh until the institute was incorporated in 1927. It has worked since in close co-operation with the university.

The Mellon Institute described in this article was serving, in peace time American industry by solving "research problems ranging from food and sleep to glass and steel."

The fastly-developing Indian industries need a Mellon Institute to help in solving the many research problems connected with industrial application of science.

Solves Specific Research Problems

The institute has four functions: industrial experiment station, training school for industrial scientists, centre for investigation in pure and applied chemistry, and clearing-house on scientific information for the public. Under the industrial fellowship system, research problems are proposed by companies or associations or individuals. If a proposal is of such scope as to be acceptable to the institute, the investigation is organised under a contract with the donor for a period of at least one year. The scientific worker with adequate training and experience for the research is found and engaged by the institute under a fellowship. He is given use of the laboratories and other facilities and the advice of the institute's executive staff as well as the co-operation of other scientists. Most of the problems so far accepted for study have been solved.

The institute's staff comprises 208 persons holding industrial research fellowships and 187 assistants. These scientists and engineers are employed on about 100 projects. Seven fellowships have been active a quarter century or more.

Since the institute was founded more than 4,000 U. S. companies have been served on research problems ranging from food and sleep to glass and steel. Many processes and products have evolved, some of which have become the bases for entirely new industries. More than 2,000 books, bulletins and articles in journals have been published, and about 1,800 patents on fellowship inventions have been granted, half of them in other countries.

While the institute is best known as a scientific-technological experiment station, it also serves as a training school in research methods and technical subjects. Recognizing the need of fundamental scientific research as a back-ground and stimulus for industrial research, it also supports disinterested investigations not suggested by industry. Among its studies conducted for public benefit, have been those on smoke abatement, industrial dusts, the cause and prevention of dental caries, tuberculosis and pneumonia.

Military Research

Many projects now are of military importance and the results will not be published during the war.

Investigations under 17 fellowships, carried on by 70 research staff members, are related wholly or in part to synthetic rubbers. An aluminium fellowship has been established to develop new compounds. Study is under way to determine the effect of bomb explosions on glass and other materials. A house has been erected in which varying charges of explosives are detonated at fixed distances from windows, and results of 600 shots have been recorded with a slow-motion camera.

Extensive studies of causes of industrial absenteeism have been carried out, as well as research in factory hygiene and occupational diseases thought to be the result of the introduction of various chemicals into manufacturing processes. One project deals with synthetic anti-materials—a subject whose importance is illustrated by the fact that in normal times an estimated one-third of the population of the world is subjected to malaria, and many of the theatres of war are in malaria-infested regions. Other research groups are occupied with finding better remedies for burns and wounds and with the prevention of the common cold, particularly through application of doses of the ascorbic acid vitamin.

Having outgrown two buildings because of steady expansion of its work, and in order to conduct much-needed research formerly impossible because of space limitations, the institute in 1937 moved into a new home, one of the most beautiful buildings in Pittsburgh. The structure is the most advanced scientific workshop that modern knowledge could provide. It is a nine-storey structure, including three stories below ground level, with a 306-foot front. It is given over in large part to laboratories and workshops. The Grecian style of the building combines great beauty with the simplicity fitting to a home of science. Greek architecture was selected because in the philosophy and intellectual curiosity of the ancient Greeks, much of modern science had its beginnings. The facades are composed of 62 gigantic monolithic limestone columns, called the Columns of Science.—U.S.O.W.I.

Mellon Institute contributed to the development of the uncanny figure shown in this picture—not a deep sea diving outfit, but the goggled hood which protects eyes and lungs of the workman from dust he is about to create by blasting the casting with abrasives.

(Photos: USOWI)

"May I introduce the author of "How To Keep Chickens in a Small Garden-"

"Charmed I'm sure. You really must meet my neighbour.'

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.